

When greed is in the saddle, respect of the law is cast aside — trial judge

Guinness three are jailed after Parnes collapse

By PAUL WILKINSON

AS THE judge began announcing prison sentences on three of the four convicted Guinness plotters yesterday, the stockbroker Anthony Parnes fainted, striking his head on a desk.

The seven-month trial ended in high drama as Mr Justice Henry jailed Ernest Saunders, the former Guinness chairman for five years for his part in setting up an illegal share support operation that enabled his company to win control of the Distillers drinks group in 1986. Parnes was jailed for 2½ years and Gerald Ronson was also fined £5 million.

As the judge turned to Parnes after sentencing Saunders, the stockbroker fell across a desk. His wife, Denise, screamed and clambered over a barrier to his side. For a moment there was pandemonium as Ronson and then his wife Gail called for a doctor. The judge retired and ushers cleared the room.

Parnes lay for some time across the desk before he was able to sit in dazed fashion. He was taken to the cells for examination. When he returned to the court after an hour he declined the judge's permission to sit.

Mr Justice Henry said the sentences were "warning to anyone contemplating criminal activity in the City and told Ronson that but for his

tremendous charity work, his sentence could have been longer. Ronson and Parnes were each ordered to pay £440,000 costs.

The judge said: "The sentence I pass must send a clear message: that persons who seek

there were other forms of "white-collar crime" going on around the country without the blaze of publicity this one had attracted.

"Whether the man is a clerk in an accounts department or a captain of industry the effect is the same, that his life is generally in ruins. The fact that a captain of industry has further to fall than an accounts clerk does not increase the mitigation on his behalf."

Turning to Saunders directly, the judge said the jury had found him guilty of dishonesty on a massive scale in his privileged position.

He was quite satisfied that Saunders was "at the heart of the dishonest conduct which occurred in Guinness at the time. I doubt whether you were the inventor of the illegal share support scheme, but without your knowledge that scheme would not have gone ahead. You gave support to it and you encouraged it."

"But for the existence of that scheme the outrageously high payments would not have been made. These rewards exceeded the dreams of avarice. You knew of them and you sanctioned them. You acted dishonestly."

The judge described Saunders as a single-minded man who would have been determined to win at all costs, but he added: "I am satisfied you would not have been sucked into dishonesty but for the ethos of those days."

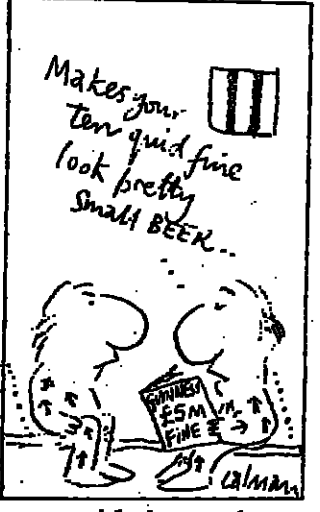
Sentencing Ronson, the judge said the jury had seen through his claims that he believed his involvement was legitimate at the time.

Ronson's conduct was difficult to reconcile with the tribute paid to him in court. "I can only reconcile that in this way, this must have been a moment of greed, an aberrant moment of greed, in an otherwise exemplary life."

To send Ronson to jail would be to deprive the community of a great benefactor, but jail was the appropriate sentence.

The fourth defendant in the trial, the financier Sir Jack Lyons who was found guilty of six charges, will be sentenced on September 25.

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commercial advantage by acting dishonestly can expect little mercy from the courts."

On Monday, the jury had found Saunders guilty of 12 charges of conspiracy, theft and false accounting. Ronson was found guilty of four charges and Parnes of six.

Addressing all three defendants, the judge said: "The vice with which we are dealing is the corruption of public and commercial life. We are dealing with the problem against the background of the climate in the City in 1986."

Takeovers that went on at the time were often regarded as battles. "In such battles the stakes are high, the pressures intense and the rewards of success potentially corrupting. The danger is that when men are hellbent on victory and greed is in the saddle, all normal commercial propriety and respect of the law are cast aside in the rush and the individual voice of conscience cannot be heard."

He said the evidence had shown that aspects of the Distillers takeover were neither within the law nor within the letter or spirit of the City's takeover code. "These activities were an attack on the integrity of the market. That corruption led quite predictably to personal corruption, the payment of vast sums of shareholders' money to those not entitled to them."

Much had been made of the unusual nature of the trial but



Denise Parnes leaves court yesterday after seeing her husband collapse before he was jailed for 2½ years

Saddam asks for TV debate

By OUR FOREIGN STAFF

IRAQ has declared Kuwait its nineteenth province, renamed its capital and created a new district named after President Saddam Hussein, who yesterday said he was freeing a British family and offered to hold a televised debate about the Gulf with President Bush and Margaret Thatcher.

Iraq also said it would expel some American diplomats in retaliation for Washington's expulsion of 36 Iraqi embassy staff on Monday. The United States said it had "less than a dozen" officials in Baghdad.

The decrees about Kuwait published yesterday were immediately denounced as a "conspicuous challenge to international will" by the Kuwaiti government in exile. Saudi Arabia's foreign min-

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were made part of the southern Iraqi province of Basra and named Saddamiyat al-Mitlaa. Kuwait City reverted to its pre-first world war name of Kadhimia.

President Saddam followed up the decrees with an announcement that he was to allow a British family to return home to celebrate the birthday of their baby, Rachel. In another televised meeting with a small group of captives in Baghdad, he said that he might send other Western hostages home with messages of peace.

He also claimed that he was ready for direct talks with President Bush and Mrs Thatcher. "I am prepared now, really prepared, for direct talks, dialogue with Mr Bush and Mrs Thatcher, immediately. To let the world

know everything about the whole situation, let us have the debate between me and them on television for the whole world to see," he said.

Iraq insisted, however, that it would not discuss its annexation of Kuwait with the West. "It has become Iraq's nineteenth province and there is no discussing this," the Iraqi information director, Najid al-Hadi, said in an interview with a French radio station.

President Mubarak of Egypt, however, continued to hope that Iraq would withdraw. "We don't want war. We want a peaceful solution," he told a news conference in

Continued on page 20, col 3

PC shot dead on routine inquiry

By LIN JENKINS

The murder of a young policeman yesterday, the 21st in England in the past decade, brought an emotional response from Sir Peter Imbert, the Metropolitan police commissioner, as the Police Federation called for the restoration of the death penalty.

PC Laurence Brown, aged 27, died when he was shot at close range in the early hours of yesterday when answering a routine call about a man tampering with cars in Hackney, north east London. Despite the efforts of colleagues to save him, he was dead before he arrived at hospital.

Sir Peter reflected on the final thoughts of PC Brown as he faced death at the end of a shotgun and praised the courage of his unarmed colleagues who went searching for the murderer. He said the deep sense of sorrow felt over the waste of a human life was sadly something which occurred from time to time when an unarmed force carried out its duty of protecting the people of London.

"People could do well to imagine his reaction in that split second when he realised he was facing a gun. He gave his life in the highest tradition of the service. His colleagues then had to go out, unarmed, to look for a murderer and they did that in the highest tradition of the service," he said. PC Brown had made the ultimate sacrifice in the course of duty.

PC Brown was married six years ago to Janet, aged 27, a nurse, and he became a father for the first time four months ago when their daughter Emma was born. Friends praised him as decent, hard-working, professional policeman.

Flowers marked the spot where he fell in the courtyard in front of a block of flats. A man was last night being questioned by police at Hackney Police Station about the death of PC Brown.

Photograph, page 20



PC Brown: "He made the ultimate sacrifice."

INSIDE

Title kept by Christie

Linford Christie dismissed the doubts about his form this season to retain his 100 metres European athletics championship title in Split yesterday. Christie, aged 30, recorded his fastest time of the season at 10.00 seconds, and is the oldest man to win the title.

Britain also won the bronze medal through John Regis, who is also the favourite for the 200 metres later in the championships. Page 38

Accountant jailed

An accountant who claimed he stole tickets for a rugby international to expose corporate hospitality deals was jailed yesterday for burglary and blackmail. Page 5

Cambodia plan

A proposed United Nations peace plan to end the civil war in Cambodia could put the body in virtual control of the country until elections are held, and involve the largest peace-keeping force. Page 8

Power price

The 12 regional electricity companies which will be sold to the public this autumn could be worth £1.5 billion less than the government has indicated. Page 21

Degree places

Vacancies for degree courses in law, business administration, architecture, creative art, agriculture and mass communications at universities and colleges are published today. Places for physical sciences, medicine, dentistry and biological sciences will be published tomorrow. Page 32

Degrees awarded by Leicester university are published today. Page 33

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OS

Prison a far cry from champagne lifestyle

By STAFF REPORTER

CONDITIONS for the three jailed men will be a far cry from those to which they have been used. They had their first taste of jail on Monday night when, after the guilty verdicts, they were driven the short distance from the relatively modern cells at Southwark Crown Court to 100-year-old Brixton prison. It was to Brixton that they went again last night in a prison van with other prisoners on trial at Southwark.

Brixton prison is one of London's holding points for remand and newly convicted prisoners. New inmates are usually strip-searched before

having a shower and changing civilian clothes for prison uniform of shirt and blue slacks. Inmates are allowed only a few pence as pocket money.

Over the next few days prison staff will assess them to decide where they can be transferred to serve the rest of their sentences. The three would hope to go to an open prison for low security inmates where conditions are less repressive. They might at first, however, have to spend some of their sentences in an enclosed jail with a low security rating.

Saunders last briefly experienced prison in May 1987. Continued on page 20, col 1

Relaxed air hides tension at embassy Butlins

From CHRISTOPHER WALKER IN BAGHDAD

APOLOGETICALLY the British diplomat waved a hand at the tents in the compound. "Sorry, it does look a little like Butlins," he said.

In the sprawling grounds of the embassy in Baghdad 69 Britons have been encamped since August 18 when they took refuge as the threat of war deepened. The refugees have not moved from the grounds where their tents incongruously occupy the manicured lawns behind the colonial-style building. Washing dries on the close-clipped hedges as the campers while away the time playing snooker in the embassy's Oasis club.

All those seeking sanctuary are British employees and their families from a single American construction company. They were told the authorities were

about to start rounding up Westerners in Iraq as they had in Kuwait.

Wandering around in shorts in the 36°C (100°F) heat, cooking communally and taking the occasional dip in the embassy pool, the group presents a superficial air of relaxation. They have decided not to talk to journalists, but their apprehension about the future is detectable.

Harold "Hooky" Walker, the ambassador, has allowed the group to remain, but is discouraging other members of the 688-strong British community to emulate them. "As British ambassador, I will not turn anyone away, but the current advice to the community is not to seek refuge in the embassy," he said yesterday. "We are telling them to go about their normal business and to keep a low profile."

All Britons in Iraq, like citizens of

other nations prominently involved in the sanctions campaign against the Baghdad regime, have been forbidden to leave the country. Similar restrictions were suddenly imposed this week on most Western diplomats, including the 15-strong staff of the British embassy and the six who left the embassy building in Kuwait on August 23.

"Despite the flood of anti-Western propaganda, the British community in Baghdad is not living under the shadow of great personal threat," Mr Walker said. "Ordinary Iraqis are quite polite and okay to deal with."

The fate of some two hundred Britons rounded up in Kuwait and brought to Iraq in buses has not been so easy. Consular access was lost on August 15 and they are believed to have been transferred from a Baghdad hotel to strategic civilian and military locations.



Walker: Britons in Iraq not in immediate danger

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THE INVASION OF KUWAIT: INTERNATIONAL PRESSURE

Bush faces first signs of doubt over American response in Gulf

FROM CHARLES BRENNER
IN WASHINGTON

ACCOLADES are still heaping on President Bush for the resolve with which he dispatched his huge expeditionary force to the Gulf, staved off further Iraqi aggression, then rallied international support for isolating Baghdad.

Across America yesterday popular newspapers chose variants of "Saddam Blinks" to convey their glee over President Saddam Hussein's reported order to his merchant ships to obey search orders if challenged.

With the conflict apparently stabilised as it enters its fifth week, however, the first clouds are darkening the skies of domestic approval. Some of the president's allies as well as opponents in Congress and the opinion-leading elite are worried that Washington may be about to face unpalatable

alternatives: either strike quickly to demolish Iraq's military menace or await the uncertain outcome of negotiations.

With Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the UN secretary-general, embarking on his talks, and the Middle East drawing back from the military brink, a strike at this stage would shatter the coalition that Washington has rallied against Iraq. On the other hand, the diplomatic round may lead to a debilitating stalemate that drains the American economy and domestic resolve while leaving President Saddam in power and probably still in charge of Kuwait.

Mr Bush and his aides, mistrustful of the UN's preference for compromise, have been making no secret of their misgivings over the chances of Señor Pérez de Cuéllar's mission. "I don't yet see fruitful negotiations leading to a

diplomatic settlement," Mr Bush said on Monday.

The president's briefing of key congressmen yesterday was intended to allay the anxieties now being expressed about US goals and the costs of achieving them. Several leading politicians have urged Mr Bush to clarify his next steps. They have also indicated that they expect Congress to subject his actions to more formal scrutiny when it returns from holiday next week. Les Aspin, the Democrat who heads the House of Representatives' armed services committee, is one of several calling on Mr Bush to add to his list of goals the removal of President Saddam or the neutralising of his army.

So far Mr Bush has aimed at restoring the position as it was before the Kuwait invasion. But Mr Aspin and many other con-

gressmen believe that after the closure of the "window" for further Iraqi aggression, Congress would look askance at an all-out assault. Others, however, believe that time is not on the president's side and that only rapid action will secure America's goals.

"If we wait for the economic embargo to work to force Saddam out of Kuwait we run a real danger of being stuck in a quagmire like Vietnam," Senator Alfonse D'Amato of New York, a leading Republican hawk, said on Monday while visiting Saudi Arabia. The *Wall Street Journal* yesterday took the same line, urging Mr Bush to attack as an alternative to leaving "US and British troops sweltering in the desert".

The quagmire school has gained some weight this week from the academic world. Paul Kennedy, the British historian whose di-

agnosis of American decline became one of the best-sellers of the late 1980s, sees long-term US engagement in the Gulf as a parallel to Gladstone sending troops to Egypt in 1882, a "temporary" presence which ended only after the second world war.

The consensus on Capitol Hill, where all congressmen and a third of the Senate face elections in November, holds that the American public will lose its enthusiasm for strangling President Saddam through economic means after weeks of watching hostage children going hungry. By that stage the costs of the Gulf engagement, now running at \$32 million (£16.46 million) a day, will be weighing heavier as the economy staggers deeper into its now incipient recession. While the Gulf crisis snatched the spotlight from the economy this month, it could

rebound to the detriment of the Republicans if voters come to see the peace dividend running off into the Saudi sands leaving a more intractable budget deficit.

The optimists, however, believe the embargo may work. The *New York Times* took this line editorially yesterday, saying the sanctions were so severe that they might rapidly convince President Saddam that he has no chance of holding out. "The pain for Iraq does not have to be total; it only has to be enough," it said.

Others, looking ahead on the bright side, see the United States coming through the first post-Cold War crisis greatly elevated in world esteem. In this view, Washington has set a successful precedent for establishing collective security, a policy that could be defined as a "Bush doctrine".

This could be defied, accord-

ing to one form of official from the Nixon administration, as "protecting American interests with maximum possible participation". The key to work for America is ensuring that other countries not only support US action but bear part of the burden. In the present confrontation, American politicians want to see more material support from beneficiaries such as Japan and West Germany as well as more engagement by the Arab nations most directly involved.

Sam Nunn, chairman of the Senate armed services committee and one of the most authoritative voices on defence, made the point while visiting Saudi Arabia on Monday. "There is a real need for the Arab countries to get more of their own people in here," he said.

Leading article, page 11

Saddam may have bigger food stocks than expected

FROM EDWARD GORMAN IN BAHRAIN

RELIABLE sources in the Gulf yesterday indicated for the first time since the imposition of economic sanctions on Iraq that President Saddam Hussein may have stockpiled enough grain and sugar beet to feed his people for a considerable time, certainly longer than at first thought.

Intelligence reports reaching British commanders suggest, on the basis of "anecdotal" information, that President Saddam probably made large-scale purchases of wheat and other commodities before the invasion of Kuwait on August 2. This may delay the expected effect of sanctions and, according to some analysts of American intentions, encourage President Bush eventually to go to war to liberate Kuwait. It is widely held that he cannot wait indefinitely for sanctions to affect Baghdad.

The same sources suggested that Western governments, particularly the British, still do not have a sufficiently accurate or comprehensive intelligence picture of what is going on in Iraq, making it difficult for military strategists and politicians to evaluate the extent to which sanctions are working or being evaded.

Another possible interpretation is that governments involved in the campaign against Iraq will increasingly portray the economic blockade as a long-term strategy which may not be capable of producing results for months. There is also the possibility that the embargo may be widened to

include an air blockade. Yesterday, Tom King, the defence secretary, began his first visit to the Gulf since the invasion in Doha, and said he believed the first phase of combined allied action against Iraq had now been accomplished.

At a press conference yesterday morning at an airbase in Doha, on the Gulf coast about 200 miles south of the Kuwaiti border, Mr King said phase one had been a rapid emergency action after the annexation of Kuwait to ensure there was no further aggression. That had been achieved.

In phase two, he said, "we seek to see the departure of Iraqi troops from Kuwait and the restoration of the legitimate government in Kuwait". He said he wished to see this achieved by peaceful means and through the prompt and effective implementation of the UN embargo.

Mr King, who is spending three days in the Gulf visiting Saudi Arabia, Oman and Bahrain, has come, among other things, to discover what further contribution, if any, Britain might make.

So far the government has supplied a relatively small element spearheaded by three squadrons of fighters: Tornados in Doha and Bahrain, and Jaguars at Thumrait in Oman. A Royal Navy destroyer and two frigates with support vessels are operating as part of the international embargo fleet in the Gulf. There are no British ground troops in the Gulf, but the total number



Gulf allies: Tom King, the defence secretary, meeting Prince Ibn Nasser, the commander of the Saudi airbase at Doha, yesterday. British Tornado fighters are stationed there. Mr King said he believed the first phase of allied action had now been accomplished

of British personnel is approaching 2,000, including the naval, air and army signals detachments.

Although there are no signs that the government plans to increase Britain's presence dramatically, a defence ministry assessment team is in the region examining possible future contributions and present deficiencies.

Mr King, who is expected to discuss his likely recommendations during the visit, said he had picked up "one or two small

complaints" at Doha yesterday, but he gave no indication that a big reassessment was under way.

He said he was greatly impressed by the scale of the build-up at Doha and the smooth co-operation between British, Saudi and American officers which had eased potentially complex logistics. He said the quality of British communications at the base had improved. They had previously been under "some pressure". Mr

King said he found morale among men of 5 Tornado Squadron encouraging. "It would be a very, very dangerous undertaking, and a very foolish one," he said, "if (President Saddam) Hussein now attempted to move beyond Kuwait."

Mr King spent two hours with King Fahd in Jeddah discussing the general situation and Britain's military commitment in the Gulf. The length of this meeting was taken by British officials as evi-

dence of the warm co-operation between the two countries and their agreement on shared objectives in the confrontation.

It was being pointed out afterwards that the Saudi king was still worried about the danger of invasion in the eastern province of his kingdom, but was hoping that UN sanctions would be effective against President Saddam.

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ALEXANDRIA

Mubarak warns of Arab confrontation

FROM REUTERS IN ALEXANDRIA

EGYPT and Syria's leaders had five hours of talks yesterday to discuss Arab efforts to avert war in the Gulf. Safwat el-Sherif, the Egyptian information minister, said afterwards that President Assad of Syria and President Mubarak of Egypt had exchanged points of view and "reviewed totally the situation in the region arising from the Gulf crisis".

Both Egypt and Syria have sent troops to Saudi Arabia to deter any attack by Iraq in the wake of its invasion of Kuwait.

"They discussed Arab peace initiatives and joint efforts between Egypt and Syria to resolve the crisis, and the outcome of visits and diplomatic tours by Egyptian and Syrian envoys," Mr el-Sherif said shortly before President Assad left Egypt. An official source described the talks as "very friendly" and said the leaders' views were identical.

Egypt, which has repeatedly urged Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait, has called for an extraordinary meeting of Arab foreign ministers in Cairo tomorrow to discuss the conflict.

Shortly before Mr Assad's arrival in Egypt yesterday, President Mubarak told a news conference he would ask foreign forces to leave the Gulf if Iraq pulled out of Kuwait. "If Saddam Hussein accepts to evacuate Kuwait, we the Arabs, all of us, will collaborate and stand with one hand and ask the foreign troops in the area to leave," he said.

Sam Nunn, chairman of the United States Senate armed services committee, urged Mr Mubarak yesterday to send more troops to Saudi Arabia. Egypt has already sent some 5,000 troops to the kingdom, most of them deployed with Saudi and other Arab forces near the border with Iraq as a first line of defence. Syria has sent 1,200 troops and Morocco around a thousand in line with an Arab summit resolution to send troops to the Gulf.

At least 100,000 Western troops are in or heading for the area to defend Gulf states and enforce a UN embargo on trade with Iraq. "If Iraqi forces move towards the frontline where Arab troops are deployed ... it will be a

confrontation between Arabs," Mr Mubarak told the news conference.

"That is why I urge Saddam Hussein, I urge him in the name of Arabs, in the name of solidarity, in the name of Islam, I urge you to take your hand off the bomb's pin because we will all lose," he added.

Diplomats said both Mr Mubarak and Mr Assad were likely to have discussed a new peace plan put forward by King Hussein of Jordan, who is currently touring North African capitals to seek support.

Diplomats in Jordan said the king was proposing a simultaneous withdrawal of foreign forces from the Gulf and Iraqi troops from Kuwait, to be followed by negotiations between Iraq and Kuwait within six months to a year.

Mr Mubarak also admitted yesterday that Arab efforts had so far failed to resolve the Gulf conflict.

DHAHRAN

Airmen believe threat of attack is receding

FROM EDWARD GORMAN IN DHAHRAN

IN THE 110 F heat at this expanding Saudi Arabian airbase, where American, British and Saudi air forces are working together, there is a feeling that the threat of a sudden Iraqi strike is receding.

People are also focusing more on the possibility of an American first move against President Saddam, considered by some analysts here as a more likely scenario if hostilities begin.

A Western correspondent who was in Kuwait during the invasion, and has since been in Saudi Arabia, said the atmosphere in Doha was more relaxed in recent days as fears of an Iraqi attack, and particularly a chemical strike, faded. "People are thinking more about an American attack on Iraq rather than the other way round," he said.

The underlying reason for this shift is the growing confidence among pilots as the military build-up reaches levels which they believe are too high for President

Saddam to contemplate offensive action.

Out on the tarmac, where the 12 Tornado F3 fighters of 5 Squadron were preparing for or returning from a sortie with their Saudi and American counterparts, Flight Lieutenant Garry Simm, aged 28, from Coventry, believed the chances of war were significantly higher a week ago.

"You can see the amount of kit that's standing over there," he said, gesturing at the big American military transporters disgorging equipment on an adjoining runway.

Air Vice-Marshal Sandy Wilson, commander of British air forces in the Gulf, said: "What you are getting from my airmen is a feeling that they feel safer. As every day passes, our strength is building in respect of the Iraqi opposition."

However senior British officers were still underlining yesterday that their role here remains at present purely defensive.

DUBLIN

MPs debate bill to limit risks for firms

FROM A CORRESPONDENT IN BELFAST

THE Irish parliament met in emergency session yesterday to introduce new legislation aimed at protecting companies in temporary financial difficulty, including the Laurie Goodman beef empire, which owes £460 million.

The move was seen as recognition that some Irish companies are facing severe problems as a result of the Gulf confrontation, and as a step to prevent a sudden collapse of the country's beef industry, involving 100,000 farmers.

Legislation being debated is similar to the US law which is used by American companies to protect themselves from creditors while undergoing restructuring. The bill will provide a breathing space for the Goodman group, and put a stay on any attempted winding up.

Desmond O'Malley, the Irish industry and commerce minister, told parliament that Goodman International and its subsidiaries owed the banks £460 million and a

further £200 million had been guaranteed in relation to beef supply contracts. Iraqi interests owed the group £180 million. Mr O'Malley said the special legislation was to protect companies which were "temporarily sick", but it was also made clear yesterday that the government did not intend bailing out private companies whose financial troubles have been increased by the Gulf crisis.

The opposition parties took a stronger line and urged a full inquiry into what was referred to as "a financial slurry pit". Dick Spring, the Labour leader, said the Goodman enterprise was finished and the government now had to put in place a better and more honest body. He alleged that farmers' futures had been mortgaged to greed and ambition.

The debate, which brought MPs back early from holiday, will continue today and will consider the wider implications of the Gulf crisis for the Irish economy.

WHITEHALL

UK and US differ on diplomatic retaliation

BY MICHAEL KNIFE
DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT

AS NEWS emerged yesterday of another two Britons being seized by Iraq in Kuwait, bringing the number to 159, it became clear that there were differences between Britain and the United States over the use of diplomatic retaliation against Iraq.

There were also divisions of opinion between the members of the European Community over the wisdom of taking the issue of Iraq's violation of diplomatic immunity in Kuwait before the United Nations Security Council.

The government favours playing a waiting game: giving time for economic sanctions to bite. To that end British intelligence reports on a number of incidents of attempted sanction-breaking are being prepared for submission to the UN committee monitoring the effects of sanctions which is due to meet in New York in a few days. Whitehall sources said there was detailed information - too sensitive to be revealed - which was being fed to the UN committee.

Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, said there was still a chance of a peaceful outcome provided it was firmly based on what the security council had laid down: the evacuation of Kuwait by Iraqi troops, the restoration of the independent legal government and the release of the hostages.

His own view, said Mr Hurd, on the BBC's *World at One*, was that the chance depended on the efficiency of sanctions.

The government has no great hopes of substantial progress from the mission by Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the United Nations secretary-general, who is to meet Tariq Aziz, the Iraqi foreign minister, in Amman tomorrow.

Neither is there any serious interest in the plan proposed by Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation for a simultaneous withdrawal of both the Iraqi forces and the multinational forces with the latter being replaced for six months by an Arab peacekeeping force while elections are held in Kuwait. Such a plan was a non-starter, said Whitehall sources, because it did not envisage the implementation of the mandatory UN resolutions which called for the restoration of the emir of Kuwait.

Washington's action in expelling 36 Iraqi embassy staff and imposing strict travel restrictions on 19 diplomats on Sunday was not matched by any other country in spite of the fact that the administration briefed 34 other governments on the measures it was taking and urged them to take similar steps.

Although it was the first to join the US in mounting the military operation in the Gulf, Britain declined to act in concert with the United States.

The government's primary concern was the safety of British citizens in Kuwait and Iraq, said Whitehall sources.

It was felt that any moves against London-based diplomats might provoke tit-for-tat action that would not be in the interests of the trapped Britons.

Urbane Aziz presents the human face of Saddam's ambitions



Aziz: heads a team of well trained Iraqi diplomats

FROM RICHARD OWEN
IN AMMAN

BENEATH the polished exterior of Tariq Aziz, the Iraqi foreign minister, appear to lie deep emotions which accord with the outlook of President Saddam Hussein, his master. Mr Aziz, who arrives in Amman tomorrow for talks with Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the United Nations secretary-general, shares an Iraqi approach which to many Arabs, including those in Jordan, seems wholly reasonable. It often baffles Westerners.

In Amman ten days ago he became angry when taxed by the international media with the charge that President Saddam had put Westerners' lives in danger in Baghdad by placing them in strategic installations. "We want to protect our people," he said.

A Western diplomat said yesterday: "It is the inverted logic of the kidnapper. He commits a crime by kidnapping your family, and when you try to get them back

he says that any harm that comes to them is your fault. Indeed, the incident itself which he caused is somehow your fault too."

In the run-up to tomorrow's crucial meeting between Mr Aziz and Señor Pérez de Cuéllar, Baghdad has made conciliatory gestures, such as instructing Iraqi vessels not to run the Western naval blockade in the Gulf. But Iraq shows no sign of fulfilling the basic Western condition for peace by withdrawing from Kuwait.

The Iraqi view remains that the Western powers have been the meddlers and aggressors in the Middle East since the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire in 1918, and that the "Arab nation" has been humiliated, and its leaders corrupted, in the interests of securing Western oil supplies.

None of this augurs well for Mr Aziz's talks with Señor Pérez de Cuéllar, who approaches the meeting with wholly different terms of reference. Yesterday the UN secretary-general emphasised his long-standing personal relation-

ship with Mr Aziz, whom he praised as a "distinguished diplomat".

But Señor Pérez de Cuéllar is working to strict guidelines in accordance with the UN resolutions imposing sanctions against Iraq and permitting the use of force to enforce them.

The secretary-general will ask Iraq to abide by the UN resolutions on the grounds that almost the entire international community opposes Baghdad's actions," one diplomat said. "Aziz will reply that Iraq does not recognise the validity of the resolutions, and that Saddam Hussein has the poor and oppressed of the Arab world on his side against corrupt and powerful foreign intruders. Not much room for manoeuvre there."

The fact that the focus has shifted from preparations for war to diplomatic efforts, however, has allowed a pause for breath. President Saddam is showing signs of bowing to pressure as the international community opposes his occupation of Kuwait with a

solidarity and vigour for which he had clearly not bargained. He is turning to a well-trained team of diplomats, headed by Mr Aziz, whose style differs greatly from the military image of President Saddam and his generals but whose outlook is much the same.

Middle East experts identify several other key figures in Iraq's diplomatic drive, including Sadom Hammadi, the deputy foreign minister. Some say he is even more influential behind the scenes in Baghdad than is Mr Aziz. Mr Hammadi was one of the founders of the Baathist movement now headed by President Saddam and has managed to combine adherence to Iraq's stern revolutionary methods with experience in America. Last week Mr Hammadi was chosen for the difficult task of trying to persuade President Gorbachev in Moscow to retreat from his support for Western sanctions.

Most of Iraq's leading diplomats have an experience of the outside world which President

Saddam himself lacks, and some are drawn from sections of Iraqi society other than the Takriti-born Sunni Muslims who form the dictator's ruling elite. Mr Aziz, who has been foreign minister since 1983, is a Christian. Mr Hammadi is a Shia Muslim.

Iraq, Mr Aziz says, resents the way in which ruling families in the Gulf have used their oil wealth. Iraq, moreover, believes it has legitimate grievances against Kuwait over oil rights, territorial claims and disputed islands in the Khawr Abd governing access to the Gulf. In an attempt to prove Iraq's peaceful intentions, Mr Aziz has proposed that America should pull out of Saudi Arabia in exchange for a guarantee that Westerners can leave Iraq and Kuwait. The decision of Kuwait could then be decided by the Arab nations themselves.

Señor Pérez de Cuéllar is likely to remind Mr Aziz that the rest of the world does not regard Iraq's occupation of Kuwait as an Arab issue only.

Pentagon presses on with arms build-up amid diplomatic lull

By MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

AWARE of the danger of waiting too long to see how the militarily enforced UN trade embargo affects President Saddam Hussein's determination to stay in Kuwait, the Americans are continuing to send in troops and armour in the expectation that war will be the final arbiter in the confrontation with Iraq.

This may be the diplomatic phase but the realists, who include President Bush and Margaret Thatcher, have expressed little confidence in a negotiated settlement. Yesterday's announcement from Baghdad that Kuwait has been formally declared Iraq's nineteenth province, will have undermined the conviction that President Saddam is using this period of diplomatic activity to consolidate his military position, both in Kuwait and in Iraq.

All seven Republican Guards divisions in Kuwait, three armoured and four in-

fantry, are now in the process of regrouping, replenishing their stocks and awaiting their new orders from Baghdad, according to Western intelligence sources. "They're all moving back towards Iraq," one source said. The elite divisions have been replaced by the regular troops of the Iraqi People's Army.

This is an easier time for President Saddam than it is for President Bush. The Iraqi leader knows what he has in mind; the American leader knows what he would like to do but can take no military action until the naval blockade has been given time to work. All Mr Bush can do without incurring the disapproval of the international community is to keep the military flow from the United States to Saudi Arabia at the rate of 4,000 troops a day.

Even Pentagon officials do not know how much material will be moved eventually. But

the most important event will be the arrival in Saudi Arabia of the full complement of marines from the 1st Marine Expeditionary Force, the 7th Marine Expeditionary Brigade, and the 4th Marine Expeditionary Brigade, complete with 13 amphibious landing ships.

The arrival of the marines and the presence of the 82nd and 101st Airborne Divisions will provide General Norman Schwarzkopf, the US commander of Operation Desert Shield, now based in Riyadh, with the potential for mounting an offensive if diplomatic manoeuvres fail to remove the Iraqis from Kuwait.

The arrival of sufficient M1A1 Abrams tanks to take on Iraq's Soviet-built T72s will also be crucial. Military sources said yesterday that the exported T72s did not have the same sophisticated armour as the versions produced for Soviet domestic use.

Yesterday British intelligence sources said that a land and amphibious attack on Kuwait would be fraught with difficulties. To the south of the Kuwaiti border the terrain is covered with salt flats known as *subkhahs*. The sources said heavy vehicles would be restricted to using well-known narrow channels through the flats and the main coast road, all of which would be heavily defended.

Yesterday the French aircraft carrier *Clemenceau* and guided missile cruiser escort *Colbert* left the Red Sea port of Djibouti for the Gulf zone, which will bring the number of carriers to four.

The French task force, accompanied by the fleet tanker *Var*, is carrying 40 combat helicopters, some of which are to be deployed to Saudi Arabia as a symbol of France's readiness to defend the kingdom against any Iraqi attack. Helicopters from the *Clemenceau's* fleet of 42 are also to be sent to Saudi Arabia.

Yesterday officials in Karachi said Pakistan was about to airlift one infantry brigade of 5,000 men to Saudi Arabia. Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, the Pakistani foreign minister, said after returning from a six-country Gulf tour that his country's troops would perform a totally defensive role within Saudi territory and would not be part of any international command.

Zaiev Schiff, page 10

KUWAIT

2,500 Britons still trapped by invasion

By ANDREW MCEWEN, DIPLOMATIC EDITOR

THE number of Britons still trapped in Kuwait is now estimated at 2,500, considerably fewer than the previous figure of 4,000. Whitehall sources are unable to say how many have escaped, but the number must be larger than previously thought.

Many of those who have left have chosen not to make public their departure, perhaps fearing that it might help Iraq to uncover escape routes. The Whitehall sources said the revised figure reflected improved information given to the British embassy by prominent British residents in Kuwait who have served as wardens, keeping in touch with other families.

A similar explanation was given two weeks ago when the estimate was last revised. It was then raised from 3,000 to 4,000 after the wardens had established that fewer people were abroad on holiday during the invasion, and that the number of children who had flown from Britain to join their parents for the summer holiday was greater than had been supposed. The apparent

discrepancy has not been explained.

The Foreign Office has not lost its sources of information about the British community, although the Iraqi action against the British embassy has had some effect. The three British diplomats in Kuwait — Michael Weston, the ambassador, Larry Banks, consul, and Donald Macanlay, first secretary — have remained in contact despite Iraqi restrictions.

● Nicosia: President Saddam Hussein allowed a British family to return home yesterday to celebrate the birthday of their baby daughter, the Iraqi news agency said (Reuters reports).

The agency, monitored in Nicosia, said President Saddam ordered their release during a visit to a number of foreign families "hosted" by Iraq "to enquire about their condition and needs". It said the family, which it did not name, "expressed deep appreciation for this noble gesture, which came as a most beautiful present to their daughter on her birthday".

HIGH-TECH WEAPONS

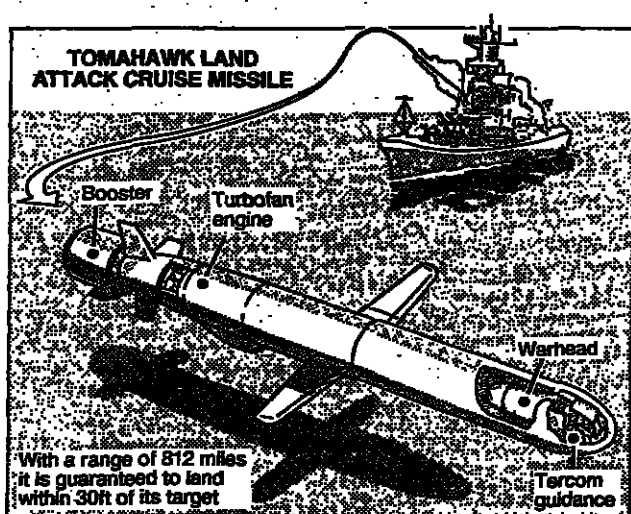
US deploys cruise missiles

By MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

TWO of the ships in the American Gulf armada, the battleship *Wisconsin* and the guided missile cruiser *Antietam*, are armed with Tomahawk cruise missiles. There are four types of Tomahawks, a nuclear version and three with conventional warheads: an anti-ship missile, a land attack missile with a high-explosive warhead, and one with cluster bombs.

The conventional land attack Tomahawk, the 109C, developed by General Dynamics, has a range of about 800 miles if fired from a ship and 560 from a submarine. Its accuracy is deadly, putting it within 10 yards of its target.

The Tomahawk is one of the most potent weapon systems in the American naval arsenal. It does not, however, have an "earth-penetrating" capability and if one were aimed at President Saddam Hussein's headquarters in Baghdad it would not reach the bunker from which he is



known to be controlling his campaign.

The 109C Tomahawk is about 20ft long and carries a 1,000lb conventional warhead. When fired, either from under the deck or from a vertical launch system, it does

not follow a ballistic trajectory but travels low all the way to its target. The missile is initially propelled by a solid boost motor but for the rest of its journey it flies on a turbofan cruise engine at about 553 mph.



An American airman directing a C5 transport plane arriving in Saudi Arabia. The military build-up is expected to continue at a rate of about 50 flights a day

BASRA

US 'human shield' man dies

From SUSAN ELLICOTT IN WASHINGTON

AN American hostage in his mid-fifties died of a heart attack early yesterday in the city of Basra. His body would be handed over to the American embassy in Baghdad, the Iraqi foreign ministry said.

Cable News Network reported that embassy officials had said they held Iraq responsible for the man's death. The State Department here refused to name the man or to confirm the cause of death. He was believed to be one of the Americans placed by Iraq at important military and civilian installations as human shields.

The State Department said Iraq had rounded up 63 Americans from Kuwait and that two-thirds of them were now in Iraq, possibly at several chemical and ammunition plants around Basra.

Iraq's ambassador to the United States has confirmed reports that Iraq has reversed an order to its ships in the Gulf to resist interception by warships.

Reports from Dubai yesterday quoted shipping executives as saying that Iraqi vessels appeared to be staying out of the Gulf. Warships had challenged most of the traffic in the 300-mile waterway in the past few days.

According to Lloyd's shipping service, American warships have intercepted three ships near the Jordanian port of Aqaba, barring the Paris, a French-registered cargo ship, from entering the harbour. Two other vessels were inspected and allowed to proceed.

TUNIS

Boycott threatens Arab forum

Tunis — Differences between Arab states over the Gulf are threatening to break up the League of Arab States, their main forum. On the eve of tomorrow's extraordinary meeting of the league in Cairo, only a bare majority of its 21 members have said they will attend (Penny Gibbins writes).

The meeting was called by Egypt and Syria to follow up the anti-Iraq resolutions approved by majority vote at the Cairo Arab summit on August

10. Only those countries which voted for the resolution — Egypt, Syria, the six members of the Gulf Co-operation Council, and Lebanon, Somalia, Djibouti and Morocco — have said they will be present.

Hamed Jabouri, the Iraqi ambassador in Tunis, has confirmed that Iraq will not attend, adding that he hoped other members would also boycott the meeting which, he said, was the result of resolutions that were illegal because

they were not unanimous. Iraq's lead is likely to be followed by all the North African countries which, with the exception of Morocco, are now firmly behind President Saddam Hussein. The Palestine Liberation Organisation has already confirmed that it will not be going to Cairo. Arab diplomats say Jordan will stay away.

Support for Iraq's claims has also come from Tunisia and Libya.

The Iraqi spokesman described the radio report as fabricated and distorted. He said that Tariq Aziz, the Iraqi foreign minister, assured Senator Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the United Nations secretary-general, in a letter on Thursday that Iraqi troops had completed their withdrawal.

Iraq itself said last week that Iraqi forces had left the 1,000 sq miles of land they had kept after a UN ceasefire halted eight years of war in August, 1988.

The two countries have exchanged more than 32,000 prisoners of war since Iraq, under pressure after its takeover of Kuwait, accepted Iranian peace terms on August 15.

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DHAHRAN

Canny entrepreneurs cash in on conflict

From NICHOLAS BEESTON IN DHAHRAN

EVEN the invasion of Kuwait and the threat of war can have a silver lining, as the people of Dahrhan are quickly realising.

Now that the first shock of the Iraqi invasion is over, expatriate shippers, local shopkeepers and foreign importers have discovered that in three weeks a fresh and hungry market has landed on their doorstep.

The new arrivals are a marketing executive's dream, an unlikely blend of Kuwaiti refugees, who have lost their homes and possessions but not their foreign bank accounts, and tens of thousands of American troops with only one backpack each. What both nationalities share, a well-earned reputation for consumerism that could put even their Saudi hosts to shame.

Among the first entrepreneurs to try to cash in on the Gulf confrontation were two Lebanese, who within hours of the fall of Kuwait were telephoning Western trade missions to get the names of companies which manufacture suits for protection against chemical weapons. "I suppose they rightly believed they could sell as many suits as they could lay their

hands on for just about any price they wanted," said a diplomat.

Western businessmen have perhaps been a little slower off the mark, but have begun making long-term plans as the confrontation looks likely to become drawn out.

A British shipper, explaining the long-term implications of the Iraqi invasion to his Tokyo office, brushed aside his colleague's concerns about imminent war and advised him instead to concentrate on orders for Japanese electrical goods.

Kuwaitis, many of whom are staying as guests of the Saudi government at luxury hotels, will soon be moved to thousands of empty blocks of flats built ten years ago by the Saudis for a population boom that never materialised.

"We have 300,000 Kuwaitis here who will need to start from scratch," beamed the businessman. "That means at least one video, hi-fi and television per family, not to mention a washing machine, air conditioners, cars and furniture."

The Americans, too, are expected to provide a lucrative market, with con-

tracts going out to private firms for catering, transport and luxury goods to replace those left at home. The American general in charge of logistics has even promised to lease beachfront hotels for the troops' R & R.

Foreign defence contractors, who are largely to blame for causing the confrontation in the first place by selling arms to Iraq, are also likely to see orders boosted by Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states.

Aside from America, which is expected to conclude a new multi-million-dollar contract for fighter aircraft, British Aerospace is likely to see profits jump. Its £20 billion contract for Tornado jets is being paid for by the Saudis in oil, so as long as the tension in the Gulf keeps oil prices high, BAE's profits will grow.

Characteristically, it is the French who have emerged as the masters of the perfect arms deal. At the border town of Khafji, a battery of Thomson Croate anti-aircraft missiles complete with French "technicians", is the first line of defence against air attack from Iraq. Not surprisingly, one of the most feared aircraft in the Iraqi air force is the French-made Mirage jet.

Accountant says he stole to expose ticket deals

By JOHN GOODBODY, SPORTS NEWS CORRESPONDENT

AN ACCOUNTANT who said he stole 704 tickets for a rugby international to expose corporate hospitality deals was jailed yesterday for burglary and blackmail.

Alan Rothwell stole the tickets, for the England versus Wales international at Twickenham last February, from the Gloucester offices of a sports management company he used to work for, run by Mike Burton, the former British Lion. Although the tickets had a face value of £9,000, Mr Burton bought them for £48,000 and, it was alleged, he intended to resell them at a £200,000 profit as a special package, which would include

day-trips and champagne breakfasts. Judge McNaught, sitting at Gloucester Crown Court, sentenced Rothwell, aged 46, from Cranham Lane, Gloucester, to two-and-a-half years in prison.

The judge told him: "The burglary required careful planning and timing, and not only did you commit the burglary but threatened great financial loss on Mr Burton."

The defendant was dismissed in 1989 by Mr Burton, whose work in corporate hospitality also includes entertainment packages for Wimbledon, Badminton and the FA Cup Final.

It is not a crime to resell tickets at a profit, but many governing bodies legislate against the practice in their own sports. Rothwell said he had planned to send a letter with the serial numbers of the tickets to the media and the Rugby Football Union (RFU), but he was caught before doing so, after making blackmail calls to Mr Burton demanding £100,000 for the return of the tickets.

Patrick Harrington, prosecuting, said: "Mike Burton's style of playing was something of a renegade and he carried that forward into his business." He told the court how Rothwell broke into the offices, took the safe and hid it in nearby bushes. The next day he returned, wrapped the safe in a plastic bag and took it home on the bus.

Paul Grumbar, for the defence, said: "Rothwell is an honest man, who has never done anything more criminal than get a parking ticket. He knew that the source of Mike Burton's tickets was sensitive but had not appreciated how loathed Mike Burton was by certain people in the sporting world."

After the case, Mr Burton said: "If Mr Rothwell had been trying to do some great service to the game, then he would have sent the tickets to the media immediately. Instead, after a skilful operation by the Gloucester police, we recovered the tickets and because we had bought a further 450 we ended up with more than we needed."

The former rugby player accepted that he was a renegade. "However," he said, "it will take more than Mr Rothwell and the Rugby Football Union to put me on my back." He declined to say how he obtained the tickets. He said there were "hundreds of people who would like to copy us and be as successful as we have been. We have a ten-year track-record in many sports. We never let anyone down."

The RFU has been trying to reduce the black-market sale of tickets for internationals at Twickenham. Dudley Wood, secretary of the union, said at the time of the burglary that he was not surprised at the size of Mr Burton's operation. "He has close contacts with several clubs, for whom he may make speeches in return for tickets."

Geoffrey Barrett, a solicitor representing the members' committee, said: "The receiver is not entitled to send out such letters. If people do not pay their management fees, they lose their right to occupation until they do, but they have still got their long leases which they can sell."

Mr Wilton was not available yesterday, but Coopers Deloitte in London said the receiver had requested payment of the management fee from timeshare owners in January. On June 14 owners were told that unless the management fee was paid within 28 days their timeshare agreements would be considered as "rescinded".

Burton: "renegade" in sport and in business

Timeshare owners stripped of £10,000 investment

By CRAIG SETON

PEOPLE who paid up to £10,000 for apartments in one of Britain's biggest timeshare complexes have been told they have lost their ownership because they failed to pay an annual management fee on time.

Yesterday, it was estimated that more than 1,000 members of Walton Hall, near Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire, which is in the hands of a receiver, had forfeited their investments. It collapsed last year with £5 million debts but 3,000 members who had bought timeshare weeks in its 80 apartments continued to use the facilities while the receiver sought a buyer.

A committee representing timeshare owners at Walton Hall said yesterday that it was believed that 1,041 members who had failed to pay their management fee by July 12 had received letters from the receiver, David Wilton, of Coopers Deloitte. The letters said: "You are no longer considered to be an owner of timeshare at Walton Hall."

The members are preparing to go to the High Court to have Mr Wilton's decision declared invalid. They believe seizure of the timeshare weeks will enable the receiver to enhance the assets of Walton Hall and make it more attractive to a potential buyer.

Joy Cuthill, a committee member, said yesterday that one couple who had paid £9,000 for an annual week in a Walton Hall apartment had been told that their cheque for the £278 yearly management fee, posted on July 9, had arrived four days after the July 12 deadline. They were told that they had forfeited their timeshare ownership and their cheque was returned.

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Scientists use gene from pea to keep potato beetles at bay

By NIGEL HAWKES, SCIENCE EDITOR

A CROP of potatoes recently lifted from a field in Norfolk have an unusual characteristic. They contain a gene borrowed from the pea which it is hoped will make them resistant to the Colorado beetle and the tuber moth, common pests of the potato in many parts of the world.

The potatoes look perfectly normal; they taste the same and grow in the same way as ordinary Desiree potatoes. However, as a result of genetic engineering they produce a chemical, lectin, which is normally produced by peas and which appears to offer protection against these pests. If successful, the experiments will enable farmers fighting Colorado beetle and tuber moth to abandon spraying against them, saving money and avoiding environmental damage.

Nickerson International

Seed Company, which was responsible for the field trials, made use of work done at Durham university to transfer the lectin gene from the pea.

The gene responsible for producing lectin was identified and isolated, before being incorporated into a tumour-forming organism — an agrobacterium — which has the ability to insert its DNA into the potato. The agrobacterium was altered so that it could no longer create tumours, but it retained the ability to penetrate into the genetic material of the potato, carrying the new fragment of pea gene with it.

The result is a vegetable which to all appearances is a potato, but one that produces lectin in its leaves and its roots. Earlier experiments have shown that lectin is effective against Colorado beetle and tuber moth. It does

not kill them but appears to work by slowing down the pests' development, ensuring they do not have time to develop their full destructive potential before the crop is lifted.

The test crops in Norfolk were not intended to measure the lectin's effectiveness against the pests, since neither is normally present in Britain. The idea was to see how well the crop grew, and to measure any effect on yield. Next year further tests are to be carried out in the US and Israel, where the pests are a problem.

Dr Iain Cubitt of Nickerson's technology transfer unit, whose job it is to speed the transfer of laboratory research into practical application, said that his unit was working on a second project designed to protect potatoes and oil seed rape against further insect pests, including aphids.

Oil firm puts off 18p rise in petrol

By KEVIN EASON, MOTORING CORRESPONDENT

MOTORISTS yesterday escaped an 18p rise in the cost of a gallon of petrol as oil prices fell back rapidly on world markets. Shell, which said it had been losing £1 million a day on its 2,800 filling stations, was prepared to impose the big price rise as it suffered from the soaring cost of crude oil.

The company decided to hold fire, however, as the price of oil fell back sharply as worries eased over the Gulf conflict. Shell said: "The sudden fallback yesterday showed the volatility of the market and we have decided to pull back for the moment."

Shell and other large oil companies believe that, even without further rises, they would be justified in seeking to put up petrol by 9p a gallon because of the big increases in spot market prices. That is no longer likely to happen, as long as the market remains calm under assurances that the Gulf situation will not explode into war.

Yesterday, leaders of the North Sea wildcat strikes agreed to call a truce to allow the official unions to hold negotiations with the employers, in the first sign of a breakthrough in the month-long deadlock.

No unofficial stoppages by contract workers would take place for at least nine days, they said. Ronald McDonald, chairman of the offshore industry liaison committee, which is behind the action, said that strikes would follow if no significant progress was made. The truce was welcomed by the Offshore Contractors' Council, which represents the employers.

Meanwhile, BP and Statoil, the Norwegian state oil company, are to collaborate on international exploration, gas supply and technical research. They have agreed to co-operate in oil and gas exploration, focusing on West Africa, offshore China and Vietnam, and the USSR. They will also use existing North Sea infrastructure to take gas from the UK and Norwegian sectors to British and European markets, and will combine to sell gas in Britain.

Popular music charts change their tune

THE tenor of popular music charts has changed and where once it was only rock and roll, now it is operatic tenors which are among the most successful new entries.

This week, three tenors share the number two spot in the Gallup-Music Week charts, the most official measure of up-to-the-minute music popularity available. Luciano Pavarotti showed that "heavyweight" classical music could

take its place beside heavy metal when the World Cup theme song version of Verdi's *Nessun Dorma* from *Turandot* went to number two in the singles chart for several weeks.

He has been joined in the lists by José Carreras and Plácido Domingo, the Spaniards. The recording of the concert which the three tenors gave together in Rome on the eve of the World Cup final has gone straight to number two.

deprived of chart-topping status among the albums only by the fact that its release coincided with the arrival of Prince's *Graftin Bridge*. While not quite keeping pace with Prince, the tenors succeeded in relegating Elton John, whose *Sleeping with the Past* was last week's number one, to third place.

There will be a repeat screening of the original Channel Four concert on September 26.

Big air fare rises forecast in 1992 market

By HARVEY ELLIOTT, AIR CORRESPONDENT

THREE of Britain's aviation industry leaders issued a warning yesterday that there would be big increases in the cost of air travel as Europe moves towards the single market in 1992.

Each had a different view of the increased costs and their varied opinions disclosed the split between airlines, airports and regulators which is delaying implementation of a fully liberalised aviation industry.

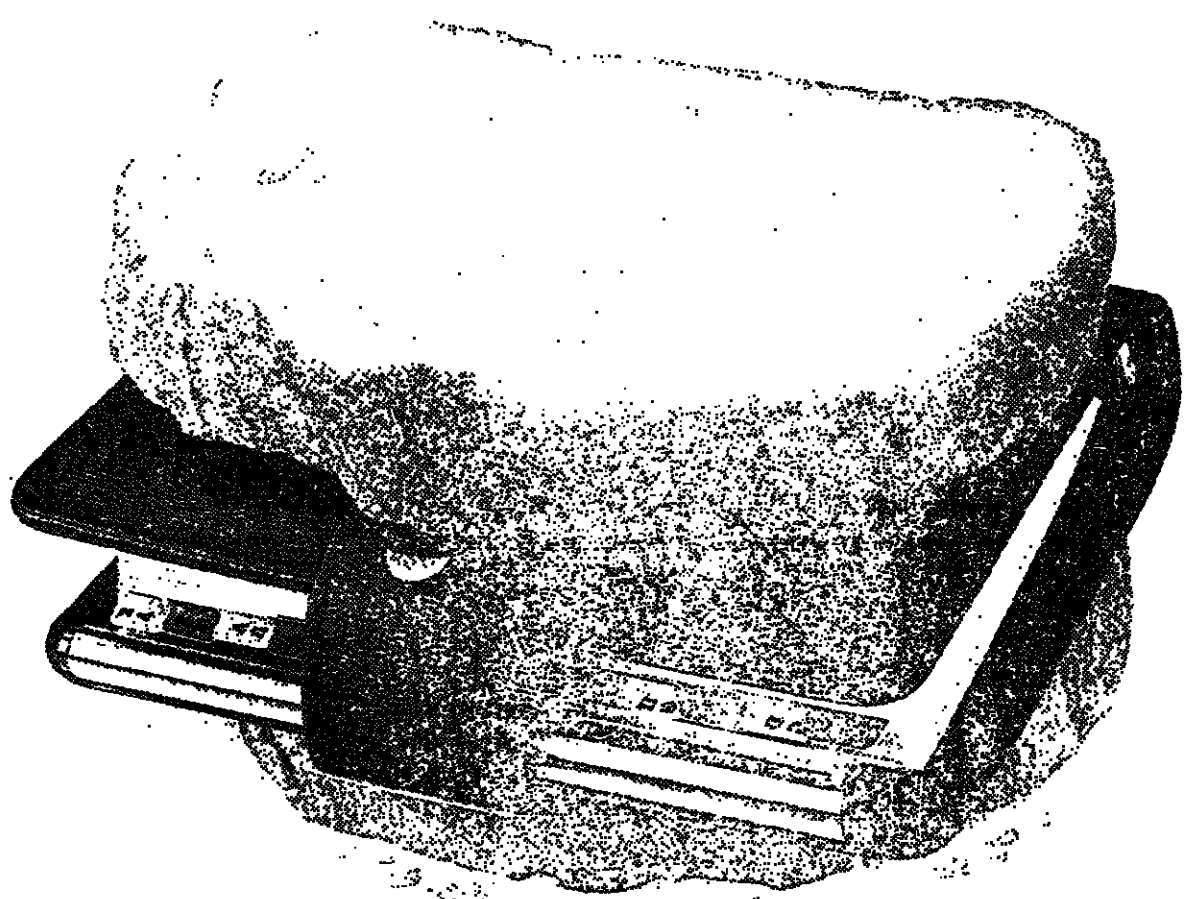
Sir Colin Marshall, British Airways chief executive, told the *Financial Times* aerospace conference in London that a myth had developed that fares would tumble after 1992. "While allowing airlines to compete more freely will ensure better value for the consumer, it is not going to mean huge reductions in air fares overnight," he said.

"Refurbishing the industry's infrastructure, which must be done, is going to cost billions of pounds. Although the more enlightened executives will doubtless make contributions in some countries, there is one person who will pick up the bill for these necessary improvements and that is Mr and Mrs Flying Public."

Sir Christopher Tugendhat, chairman of the Civil Aviation Authority, told delegates at the same conference that he would continue to intervene to prevent unwarranted fare increases, but he doubted whether others in Europe would do the same.

Sir Norman Payne, chairman of BAA, made it plain that charges at his airports would continue to rise.

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Bradford by-election to test popularity of Gulf strategy

By PETER MULLIGAN

THE "Gulf factor" in British politics looks set to be tested for the first time in a closely fought by-election later this year.

The confrontation seems certain to influence the voting at Bradford North where a successor is to be elected for Pat Wall, the left-wing Labour MP who died earlier this month. His majority of just 1,633 means that the poll will be the toughest of four by-elections due to be held in the late autumn in what amounts to a mini-general election.

Contests are also pending in the safe Conservative seat of Eastbourne, East Sussex, where a replacement is to be found for Ian Gow, killed by the IRA, and in the equally safe Labour stronghold of Bootle and Knowsley South, both on Merseyside.

The Bradford constituency houses the fifth largest Muslim community in Britain and, given the narrowness of the Labour majority, their 6,000-7,000 votes will be pivotal. The Conservatives could

win additional support among the 68,000 electorate if the government's fortunes rise on the crest of a patriotic wave after a successful resolution of the Gulf confrontation. However, since Labour is supporting ministerial handling of the emergency, the real threat to both parties is the prospect of an independent Muslim candidate taking away support.

Dr Michel Le Lohé, senior lecturer in politics at Bradford university, said that Labour had traditionally attracted the Muslim vote and should "walk" the by-election, not least because of its lead in national opinion polls. Labour won each of the six wards that make up the constituency in the local elections in May. He said: "The things that might stop them winning would be the intervention of the Islamic Party of Great Britain and the defection of the Muslim vote."

The first factor looks assured. The Islamic Party of Great Britain, formed a year ago in the wake of the Salman

Rushdie affair to provide a Muslim viewpoint on a range of major issues, is to field as a candidate its leader Daud Musa (David Moses) Piddock, a Sheffield-born consultant engineer.

Mr Piddock, 15 years a Muslim, who was involved five years ago in setting up the National Association for the Victims of Fraud and Banking Malpractice, and who intends to campaign against "corporate murder" of small companies, will be advocating the adoption of a local currency for areas like Bradford on the lines of an Islamic system adopted in Austrian towns in the 1930s to help heavily indebted local authorities.

Mr Piddock and his party have called for the suspension of the death sentence on Salman Rushdie, arguing that the author has now admitted that the book merely chronicles his own mental breakdown. Mr Piddock says that while he supports any mission to rescue individuals in the Gulf, Britain and the West are 50 per cent to blame for the creation of Saddam Hussein, having helped to finance him and "arm him to the teeth".

Mr Piddock dismisses the Iraqi leader's justification for calling for a jihad or holy war, insisting that President Saddam Hussein represents an atheist, secular party, but he says that it is "very much to be regretted" that counteraction has not been left to the United Nations. "I think there was some desperation on Mrs Thatcher's part," he said. "She is looking for another Falklands."

He believes that there have been elements of a deeper plot in the portrayal of President Saddam as a villain, to establish the grounds for the United States to move into Saudi Arabia.

Sher Azam, president of the Bradford Council for Mosques, which represents 27 mosques and 13 supplementary schools in the city, plans to issue guidance to Muslims on how to place their votes. He said that all parties would be assessed equally.

Condemning the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait as "not a just act", Mr Azam described British military involvement in the Gulf as "unnecessary" and the sending of American forces to the Islamic holy land as "irrational".

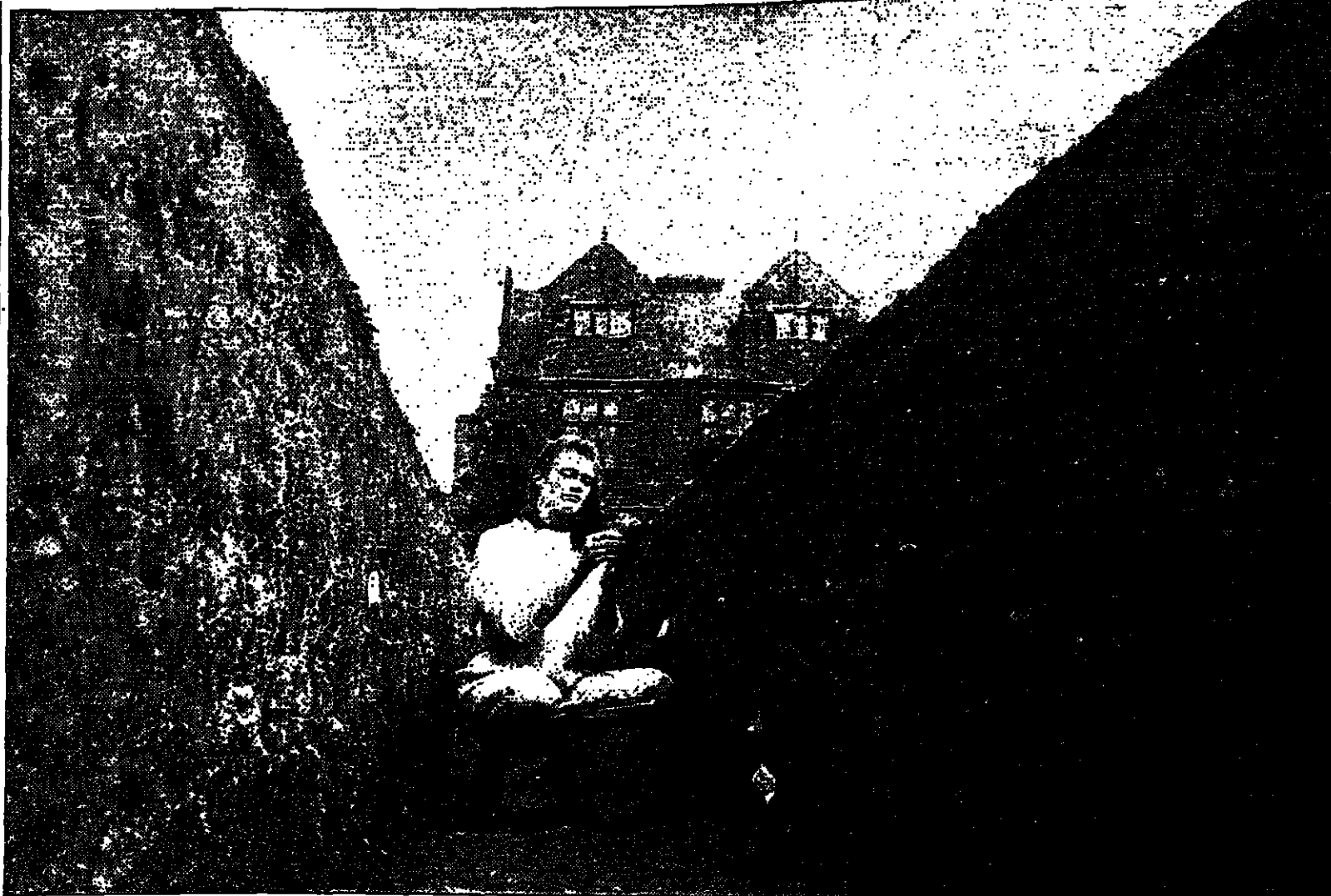
David Robertson, Labour's regional organiser for Yorkshire and Humberside, said that there had been a strong move towards Labour recently. He declined to speculate how the Gulf dispute might feature in the voting, but said that the economy, the poll tax, the health service and housing would arise.

Valerie Binney, the Conservative agent, admitted that her party had not done well at the local elections when voters were spurred on by the introduction of the poll tax which is £276 in Bradford. The Tory candidate is Joy Atkin, a teacher.

The Liberal Democrats, who will be putting up a candidate, said that given the slim majority held, the Muslim population could have a significant impact on the outcome.

Archaeologists dig up hidden gardens

PAUL HACKETT



Heidi Taylor excavating in the grounds of Castle Bromwich Hall, West Midlands, where archaeologists working for the Leverhulme Foundation have found the remains of four gardens preserved in layers (John Young writes). The gardens, which might well be the most complete sequence of formal gardens in Europe, date respectively from about 1600, 1700, 1820 and 1860. Beneath are traces of earlier medieval occupation including a large cesspit.

The house, which is little more than a stone's throw from a cluster of Birmingham tower blocks, dates from about 1600 and was the home of the

Bridgeman family who later became the Earls of Bradford and established a seat at Weston Park, Shropshire. A branch of the family returned to live at Castle Bromwich from the 1820s until 1936. It is now the regional headquarters of Bovis Homes, which owns the upper gardens where the main excavations are taking place. The remaining grounds are cared for by a trust and are open to the public.

Each successive garden was created not by digging up what was already there but by dumping earth on top of it and starting again. The walls of the excavated trenches show the layers clearly, compacted so heavily that

Christopher Currie, the project director, describes it as like digging through concrete.

The excavations have aroused keen interest among garden enthusiasts and societies. The work has disclosed elaborate parterres — formal planted gardens based on complex geometrical patterns — large-scale underground irrigation systems and drains, and, at the foot of the lower gardens, a superbly preserved ornamental pond dating from about 1840 with clay walls and floor to contain the water and prevent it from seeping into the sandy soil. The parterres have been so well preserved because 17th and 18th

century gardeners tended to use gravel rather than grass to fill the spaces between the flower beds.

The layers have been dated mainly through the large amounts of pottery which has been unearthed. Some of the pottery found at the lowest level is medieval, suggesting that there was an earlier house on the site. Soil tests have identified a variety of seeds and traces of pollen indicating the presence of trees such as walnut, holly and the more predictable oak. Once the excavations are completed, the plan is to restore the gardens to its appearance at the time of the death of Sir John Bridgeman in 1747.

Study discovers big swings in support during '87 campaign

By ROBIN OAKLEY, POLITICAL EDITOR

AN IN-DEPTH study of the last general election discloses that between March and June 1987 38 per cent of the electorate changed the way they planned to vote at least once.

The remarkably consistent poll findings during the election campaign, which recorded scarcely any variation in overall support for the big parties, gave the impression of a static electorate. However, the new study, based on interviews with a panel of up to 6,000 people before, during and after the election campaign, shows that the parties had everything to play for.

The panel studies show that there was considerable "churning" behind the consistent overall figures as people switched allegiances or became "undecided". While at the last election these movements cancelled each other out, there is no guarantee they would do so again.

The study, by five academics, William Miller, Harold D. Clarke, Martin Harrop, Lawrence Leduc and Paul F. Whiteley, shows that in four sets of interviews in March, mid-May, late May and mid-June 1987 the proportion of stable Conservative supporters was only 32 per cent. Labour had 17 per cent, and the Alliance 13 per cent.

There were sufficient waverers to have ensured that if 6 per cent had combined to vote together, they would have changed the election outcome. A quarter of interviewees changed their preference during the campaign.

Taking the percentage of respondents who at one time or another indicated a preference it is possible to calculate each party's maximum potential vote. For the Tories

it was 50 per cent, for the Alliance, who finished third, it was 37 per cent and only 32 per cent ever indicated a preference for Labour. On that indication, Labour never had a chance of victory but if all potential Alliance supporters had voted for the party the result could have been significantly different.

The panel studies show that nearly all those who identified with the Conservative and Labour parties voted for them irrespective of their concerns on particular policy areas. Uncommitted voters were more affected by individual issues.

Labour did not reap big gains by campaigning on unemployment and the NHS but the Conservatives benefited with strong support from those concerned about defence and inflation. Of the 11 per cent whose top priority in the last fortnight of the campaign was defence, two-thirds voted Conservative.

Leadership images are important. The study shows that among people identifying with the Conservative party the percentage actually voting Conservative rose from 51 per cent among those who preferred another leader to 94 per cent among those who liked Mrs Thatcher most. The percentage voting Labour among non-identifiers climbed from 2 to 47 per cent as Neil Kinnock's image improved.

Measuring what voters thought of the electoral process, the authors found that only 45 per cent considered the result in 1987 a "fair" one.

How Voters Change: the 1987 British election campaign in perspective (Clarendon Press, Walton Street, Oxford OX2 6DP, £35)

Pupils from crèches 'do better at school'

CHILDREN who attend crèches do better at school than those who spend their early years at home with their mother, a psychologist said yesterday.

Dr Bengt-Erik Andersson, a Swedish psychologist, told the fourth European Conference on Developmental Psychology at Stirling university that a study of 128 children had disclosed that crèche children were more articulate and had better concentration than those that had stayed home.

The results follow the airing of the prime minister's views on pre-school education. Margaret Thatcher, speaking on *Woman's Hour* on BBC Radio 4 three months ago, said: "The idea that we might have a whole generation of crèche children is not one that I think would be right for the next generation or for each individual. I don't think you can have a child in a nursery all day."

Dr Andersson found, however, that children who attended crèches or day centres from the age of one or two performed better when they went to school and had more highly developed social and mental skills. "They had better concentration, were less anxious and were more assertive when it came to standing up for their opinions."

He added: "I would say to any country, 'develop day care so everybody who needs it can get it'."

Liberal Democrats seek clearer image

By OUR POLITICAL EDITOR

THE Liberal Democrats' manifesto for the next general election may promise tax increases if they are considered necessary to finance extra spending on education. The party is seeking a sharper definition and to emphasise its differences from the other parties.

The Liberal Democrats' federal policy committee has given charge of the manifesto-making to Lord Holme, better known as Richard Holme, an adviser to Paddy Ashdown, the party leader. He is planning a sharply delineated document which will be drawn up in close co-operation with Alan Beith, the party's economic spokesman, and carefully costed. Others expected to be closely involved are former Labour MP Professor David Marquand and William Wallace of the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

The leaders of the Liberal Democrats believe that Labour, in its anxiety to lose the extremist tag after the election disasters of 1983 and 1987, has become too bland in its policy-making. The Liberal Democrats are anxious that they should avoid both the "fuzziness" and organisational duplications of the Alliance

policy-making processes last time.

Lord Holme is also heading a themes and policy group on the general election committee, headed by Des Wilson, the freedom of information campaigner. That group includes Mr Wilson, Mr Ashdown and Alec McGivern, the one-time campaign organiser of the SDP.

Mr Ashdown's speech at this year's party conference will outline themes that will be taken up in the manifesto. The Liberal Democrats are expected to emphasise that they are the only party prepared to pool British sovereignty in a united Europe. They will present themselves as "realistic environmentalists" in contrast to what they will present as the utopianism of the Greens. They will also take a strong line on competition, setting out a comprehensive policy on mergers and monopolies.

What is intended to be an "unconventional" manifesto, sketching a way to long-term changes in society, will have five key elements: constitutional reform, Europe, the environment, investment in public services, especially education, and an enterprise economy.

Mature executives 'are fighting back'

By TIM JONES, EMPLOYMENT CORRESPONDENT

BRITAIN'S great and growing army of executive "wrinklies" are not only alive and well but fighting back, according to a survey published today.

The survey of 336 members of the British Institute of Management shows that in spite of growing evidence of ageism in companies, mature managers are optimistic and ambitious about their jobs. Alistair Graham, director of the Industrial Society, which published the survey, said it was ironic that at a time of concern about skill shortages, and with fewer people coming into the workforce, employees in their mid-forties were regarded as over the hill.

"They are seen as lacking in ambition and drive and stuck in the corporate ways of the past. Yet the managers between 40 and 65 surveyed for this report are not coasting to an early retirement," Mr Graham said. "They welcome the chance to make decisions, to work in teams and to have variety in their jobs. They are looking for a challenge and are aware of their need for continuous training and updating."

Mr Graham said that all too often, and usually unintentionally, employers give signals to mature employees

which imply that they are valued less than young people. "Stereotyping on the grounds of sex, race or age, or for any other reason, detracts in a very real way from individuals' abilities to realise their potential," he said. "It can only be harmful to the organisations they work for."

The survey shows that managers hold executive posts for about 20 years compared to almost 35 years in the 1960s. Many executives are also expected to be thinking ahead to retirement soon after reaching their half century. The survey shows, however, that 77 per cent of over 55s still rate job challenge as very important while three quarters are anxious to keep up to date with training and updating.

Among the mature managers, there is little evidence of "techno-fear". Almost 60 per cent use a computer terminal at work and 36 per cent use one at home for purposes other than computer games. In spite of their desire to add to their skills, the survey found that one in five have had no off the job training in the past five years.

Most of those surveyed believe that counselling, leadership, delegation and management skills improve with age as do the ability to cope with stress and with a range of tasks. It also found that managers who have a chance to make decisions, work in teams and find that their work is not routine, are more satisfied with their jobs.

Sue Webb, author of the survey, said that companies were complaining about skills shortages but many seemed to be shooting themselves in the foot by wasting the considerable skills and experience of their mature managers, even if some lacked formal management qualifications. "New technology is developing so fast that companies will not be able to keep up by retiring older people and recruiting young ones."

The report adds: "In some organisations, managers who are no longer moving up the promotion ladder are now considered to be starting on the approach to retirement in their middle forties, an age when a 'young' politician might be getting his or her first ministerial appointment with all the demands of energy and stamina that involves."

Computer hackers to face jail or stiff fines

Computer hacking becomes a crime today, as the Computer Misuse Act comes into force for the first time. The act makes it an offence to gain access to or modify computer material without authority (Nigel Hawkes writes).

The move is directed at hackers, who gain access to computers through the telephone system, and those who write computer viruses — rogue programs — designed to make computer systems crash. Penalties of up to six months' imprisonment or a fine of up to £2,000 for unauthorized access can be imposed, increased to five years and/or an unlimited fine when programs are modified or the access is part of a more serious crime.

Michael Colvin, Conservative MP for Romsey and Waterside, who sponsored the bill in the House of Commons, said yesterday: "The new law has the teeth to allow those who persist in misusing computers to be effectively punished, and it will send out a clear signal to computer users of all ages that misuse is no longer to be tolerated by society."

Chris Hook, a security expert at the National Computer Centre in Manchester, said that the victims of hackers would still have difficulties. "They have to be able to identify the hacker, prove that he didn't know he was not entitled to access to the computer, and that he did it with intent." The NCC is advising computer users on better security practices.

Crash survivors

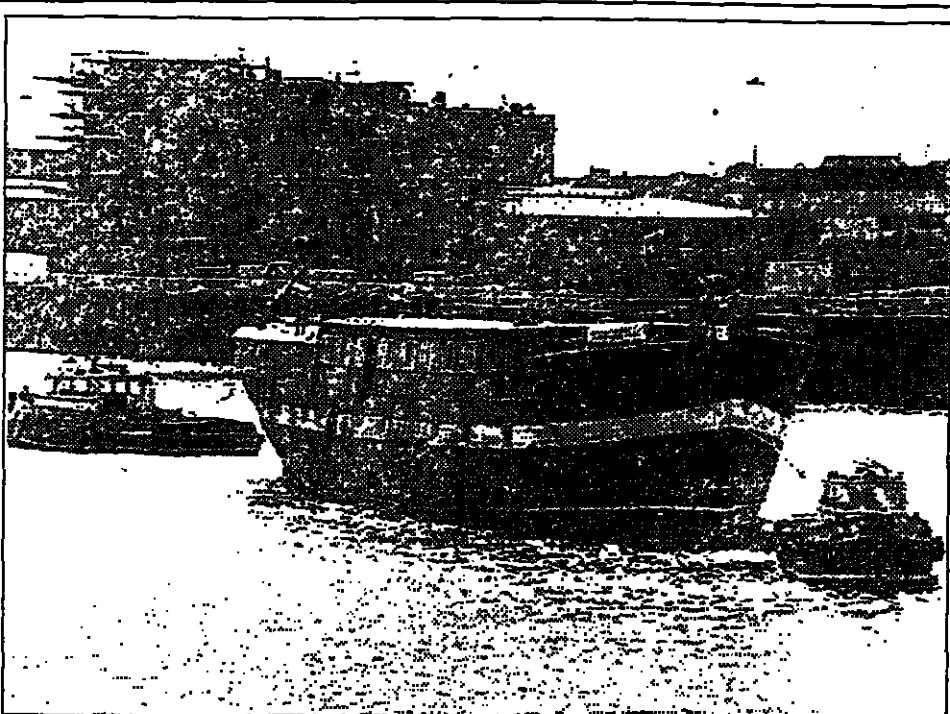
A party of 54 West German adventure scouts aged 15 to 20 survived a coach crash on the M4 in Berkshire at 6.30am yesterday. Most had minor injuries, but one suffered a broken leg. The coach blew a tyre in the central lane and plunged down an embankment near Slough. At one stage there was a 20-mile traffic jam heading into London as rescuers treated the dazed youths.

Driver kidnap

An unemployed hitch-hiker of no fixed address was given two years' probation by Norwich Crown Court yesterday, after she admitted kidnapping a man who gave her a lift, because she was cold and "miles from anywhere". Julie Harvey, aged 23, pushed a bottle into Basil Aldous's ribs, in his car on the A11 in April. She said it was a gun and made him drive out of his way.

Hostage talks

Jim Morrell, of the Friends of John McCarthy group, yesterday met Irish politicians in Dublin who helped to secure the release of Brian Keenan. Niall Andrews, MEP, his brother David, an MP, and Senator Eoin Ryan were part of a prolonged diplomatic offensive in Iran. Miss Morrell said: "It is possible that these contacts can be used by the British government to help free John."



The Carrick, which has been moored at Glasgow's Custom House Quay for 40 years, being towed along the Clyde to Govan's Princes dock for restoration yesterday. The ship, launched in the early 19th century, is the only surviving clipper in Scotland

Lawyers remember a dead snail that changed consumer law

By KERRY GILL

ONE of the most important court decisions in British legal history will be remembered next month when up to 300 Canadian lawyers and judges visit the site of the old Wellmeadow cafe in Paisley, Strathclyde.

Accompanied by members of the Faculty of Advocates, the Scottish Bar, they will erect a plaque commemorating the case of the decomposed snail whose discovery in a bottle of ginger beer in 1928 changed consumer law throughout the English-speaking world, and

resulted in the then considerable sum of £500 being awarded to Mary Donoghue, the complainant.

The cafe and its owner, Francis Minchella, an Italian immigrant, are long gone, but the subsequent action, which lasted four years and went as far as the House of Lords, continues to exercise the admiration of the legal profession. Since a ruling made by Lord Atkin in May 1932, manufacturers have been held responsible for the contents of their goods and also for any resulting injury.

Mrs Donoghue had visited the cafe with a friend, who ordered an

ice cream and ginger beer to make an iced drink. Mrs Donoghue was said to have recoiled in horror as a rotten snail spilled out of the bottle. She was said to have suffered "shock and illness" afterwards, having already drunk some of the tainted ginger beer.

The case of Donoghue against David Stevenson, the manufacturer of the drink, changed consumer law in Britain and much of the world, including the United States and Canada.

On September 28, the Canadian Bar Association will pay tribute to the case by visiting the cafe site after

holding its annual conference in London. Len Murray, a Glasgow lawyer, said: "It has probably had a greater effect on legal systems throughout the world than any other case in Scots law, and has become the basis of US consumer law, all because a wee wife went to the cafe in Wellmeadow Place. Until then her remedy would have been against the cafe owner, Mr Minchella."

Mrs Donoghue's position in the case was that the manufacturer should have known that a snail might have crawled into the bottle. The court was told: "The pursuer

believes and avers that the said snail, in going into the said bottle, left on its path a slimy trail which should have been obvious to anyone inspecting the said bottle. . . in any event, the said trail of the snail should easily have been discovered on the bottle."

Mr Murray said that the action was pursued by Mrs Donoghue's lawyers under the old Poor Roll. They got nothing for their victory, he said, except to be immortalised for their part in helping to change the course of consumer law throughout the entire system of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence.

Journalism



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		Total Credit Price	\$5995	\$6270	\$7230
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		Max. Repayment Period	24 months	24 months	24 months
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		Finance Charges	NIL	NIL	NIL
		Total Credit Price	\$5995	\$6270	\$7230
		Minimum Deposit	\$99	\$99	\$99
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		Monthly Payment	\$202.59	\$212.04	\$245.02
		Finance Charges	\$1397.24	\$1462.44	\$1668.72
		Total Credit Price*	\$7417.24	\$7767.44	\$8944.72
		Minimum Deposit 30%	\$1199	\$1254	\$1446
		Max. Repayment Period	48 months	48 months	48 months
4 Years	8.9% p.a. 17.3% APR	Monthly Payment	\$135.48	\$141.70	\$163.39
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Superpowers agree on UN peace plan in Cambodia

From JAMES BONE IN NEW YORK

THE ending of the Cold War has brought big-power agreement on a United Nations peace plan to end the decade-old civil war in Cambodia. The proposed settlement could put the United Nations virtually in control of the country until elections are held, and involve the largest UN peacekeeping force yet.

At two days of talks between deputy ministers and senior officials of the five permanent members of the security council in New York, China fell in line with Britain, France, the United States and the Soviet Union on crucial aspects of the package.

Diplomatic sources were optimistic that the five-power agreement would be sufficient to persuade the country's four warring factions to go along with the peace plan. They are expected to meet in the next two weeks in Jakarta to discuss — and, diplomats hope, endorse — the plan.

A guerrilla coalition of two non-communist groups and the Khmer Rouge have been

fighting the Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh since shortly after Vietnam invaded Cambodia in 1979 to dislodge the genocidal rule of Pol Pot, the Khmer Rouge leader.

The proposed UN settlement, which has not been made public, calls for the creation of a supreme national council to rule Cambodia until elections are held. The council is expected to have 12 members. Rather than divide the council among the four rival factions, the five-power plan calls for it to be composed of "representative individuals of authority".

The big powers are eager to have the supreme national council established as soon as possible to avoid a fight at next month's UN General Assembly over which Cambodian faction should hold the country's seat at the UN. At present, the seat is held by the three-party guerrilla coalition, but the United States and the European Community have withdrawn their support.

The plan envisages a newly formed supreme national council taking the UN seat. Whether the council is formed in time depends on the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge and the Soviet-supported government in Phnom Penh. The Khmer Rouge, responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands when it ruled Cambodia in the late 1970s, had proposed that seats on the council be divided evenly among the four factions, while the Phnom Penh government wants half the seats.

Western diplomats said they expected China to exert heavy pressure to force the Khmer Rouge to go along. "I would be very surprised if the Chinese would allow the Khmer Rouge to appear to be the people blocking agreement this time," one said.

Because the rival factions are unlikely to agree on many aspects of governing the country in the run-up to elections, the five-power plan provides for potentially the largest role played by the United Nations in running a country.

The UN would be empowered to exercise "such control as is necessary to ensure the strict neutrality" of government offices in the elections. That broadly worded provision could lead to the United Nations taking control of key ministries and governing the country in the interim period. The plan specifically mentions the ministries of foreign affairs, defence, finance, public security and information.

The UN peacekeeping force dispatched to Cambodia could be the largest in the history of the organisation. Diplomats and UN officials have been expressing concern for months about the burden its cost — sometimes estimated at more than \$1 billion (£515 million) — would inflict on the organisation.

The five powers propose a complicated three-phase disarmament procedure in which the armies of each faction regroup in cantonments and store their weapons. In the first phase, they would have access to their own arms but not carry them around. In the second phase both the combatants and the UN would have access, and in the third phase all weapons would be under UN control.

The Phnom Penh government presently controls about 90 per cent of Cambodian territory. The guerrilla coalition is confined to a swathe of land along the Thai border and to the Auloi mountains in the southwest.

Ishaq Khan pledges to share power

Islamabad — President Ghulam Ishaq Khan is ready to share power with Benazir Bhutto, whom he dismissed as prime minister earlier this month, if she wins in elections scheduled for October 24.

"I will be the first person to welcome her back to office if she is returned to power by the masses," he said. He also said that free and fair elections for the National Assembly would take place as promised, but he would not answer reporters' questions on possible legal action by the government against Miss Bhutto. (AFP)

Pit toll rises

Dobruja — As many as 170 people may have died in the Yugoslav coal mine explosion on Sunday, officials said, as rescue teams discovered the bodies of 134 men. Only one man who was in the Kureka pit at the time was brought out alive. (Reuters)

Schools closed

Delhi — The government has ordered all the capital's schools to close this week after escalating student protests over job quotas for lower castes. The decision was taken after consultation with police in view of the unending violence. (AFP)

Suspects held

Karlsruhe — Two West Germans, identified only as Holger-Michael W, aged 34, and Stefan J, aged 33, have been arrested on suspicion of supplying East German secret services with computer parts and smuggling equipment to the Soviet Union. (Reuters)

General killed

Moscow — Colonel-General Sergei Kupreyev, a Soviet police officer, was killed in a car crash during morning rush-hour on a Moscow boulevard. He died when his black Volga car and a lorry collided. (AFP)

Storm deaths

Manila — Tropical storm Yancy caused a landslide in the northern Luzon province of the Philippines, burying a dormitory and killing 12 girls. The deaths brought to at least 28 the number killed in the storm since the weekend. (AFP)

Fiat heir held

Malindi, Kenya — Edoardo Agnelli, aged 36, the son of Italian car magnate Giovanni Agnelli, will appear in a Kenyan court on September 21 charged with possessing heroin. He was arrested with two Kenyan friends at a coastal resort allegedly with about 110g of the drug. (Reuters)

Basque blasts

San Sebastian — Bombs wrecked two bars after a telephone warning in the name of Eta guerrillas, fighting for a Basque homeland. No body was injured as the bars were closed but police said the explosions smashed windows of nearby buildings. (Reuters)

Yacht mystery

Brisbane — A missing European couple who had refitted their yacht to survive a world war may have been murdered, police said. Susan Zack, aged 31, and her boyfriend Harwig Bayer, about 40, originally from Austria, were last seen eight months ago. (AP)



Phan Thi Sang, a Vietnamese refugee, and her daughter waiting in Bangkok for a flight home with 50 others who returned voluntarily yesterday

Oil shortage threatens market reforms

From ROGER BOYES IN WARSAW

THE energy troubles of Eastern Europe, aggravated by Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, are throwing the new democratic governments into confusion over their foreign and economic policy goals and could seriously threaten the move towards market reform.

Economic panic clouds political reason. That much is plain from Poland's position in the Gulf confrontation. Recalling its experiences of invasion and occupation, Warsaw supported the economic boycott of Iraq. But it was an important arms supplier to Iraq during the war with Iran and Baghdad's debts are being partly paid with desperately needed crude-oil shipments.

This year Warsaw was due to receive a million tonnes of oil from Iraq, but not much is expected to get through. As a result, Poland is demanding

that the West compensate it for the energy shortfall and other revenue lost because of the blockade. Western diplomats have been pointing out to the Solidarity government that this flies in the face of logic: the West should not be picking up President Saddam Hussein's armaments bill.

A cold winter lies ahead for all the reforming East Europeans and there is nothing more likely to erode public confidence in the new governments than mile-long petrol queues (already a common sight in Poland, Romania and Bulgaria), underheated offices and daily power cuts. The Soviet Union shielded its allies from the past two oil crises with guaranteed deliveries and relatively easy payment terms known as the "convertible rouble". Now the Soviet Union wants hard currency: cash on the nail at

world market prices. From the beginning of next year 80 per cent of Soviet deliveries will be paid for this way. That amounts to a financial windfall for Moscow, possibly providing the Soviet Union with an extra \$400 million (£210 million) a month.

But the annexation of Kuwait and the curtailing of Soviet supplies is ugly news for Eastern Europe. An oil price of \$25 a barrel would, at the present rate of consumption, soak up all of Bulgaria's export earnings, three-quarters of Czechoslovakia's, more than half of East Germany's and about a third of Poland's. Oil at \$30 would consume 90 per cent of Czechoslovakia's export revenue.

Inflation, the true wreck of reform, will be forced up this winter. Dr Jan Klacsek of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences reckons that buying

oil at world prices will add five points to his country's inflation rate. Most East European countries which estimate, in their most optimistic scenarios, that the post-communist recession will bottom out by 1992 are thinking again. According to the Central Planning Institute in Warsaw, if inflation takes off again and Western investment and private enterprise is restrained by high interest rates, the country may not return to its pre-recession level of production until 1998.

High inflation, spurred on by the oil price, will also make German unification more expensive. East German industry is heavily dependent on subsidised Soviet oil and is wasteful. The pricing of Soviet oil and gas deliveries to the new Germany will become a key political issue this winter. Some of the other energy costs

of unification have already emerged during the East-West talks on integrating the German electricity grids. Energy prices in the East will be protected a little longer under the terms of the German merger. But West German electricity companies face the immense costs of shutting down old East German power stations and introducing environmental controls.

The West, in its anxiety to clean up Eastern Europe, is pushing the post-communist states ever deeper into an energy trap. The Swedes are unhappy about a planned Polish power station on the Baltic coast. The Austrians want the Slovaks to close down a power station near the border, and the West Germans complain about the Greifswald power plant in East Germany.

Local environmental groups are also pushing hard against Soviet-made nuclear reactors, especially as many have features in common with the Chernobyl power plant.

A senior Polish official said: "We can let growth slow to almost nothing for five years, and risk another revolution, or we can accelerate reform and let market forces crush factories that waste their fuel."

That is the non-choice. East European countries use twice as much energy per unit of gross domestic product as Western Europe. That has to change, virtually overnight. Saving energy costs money, which Eastern Europe does not have. The winter will be harsh.

Sir Alan Walters, page 10

Police out in tense Sofia

From RICHARD BASSETT IN SOFIA

ARMED riot police sealed off the burnt-out former Communist party headquarters in Sofia yesterday as the Bulgarian parliament met in emergency session to try to defuse the growing tension in the country.

More than 10,000 demonstrators set fire to the Stalinist headquarters building late on Sunday. On Monday evening anti-communist demonstrators almost came to blows with supporters of the Bulgarian Socialist party, most of whose members are former communists.

Yesterday afternoon groups of Bulgarians gathered around the police cordon. Most appeared critical of the ruling Socialist party, but the police kept their distance, allowing two or three at a time to pass through the cordon.

The unease comes at a time when living standards are falling throughout Bulgaria. Not only are Bulgarians deprived of Soviet oil, events in the Gulf have made the energy shortage even worse. Iraq also owes Bulgaria more than \$2.5 billion (£1.29 billion), which it sorely needs.

Since the country's first free election last June, in which the Socialists (former communists) won a comfortable majority, the country has failed to find a decisive leadership. Earlier this month Andrei Lukianov resigned as prime minister after failing to form a government which would include opposition groups.

The Union of Democratic Forces, the opposition umbrella group, has repeatedly refused to join a government which it believes must take sole responsibility for all the problems bequeathed by Todor Zhivkov, the former leader.

Inevitably, without consensus, the ruling Socialists remain awkwardly dominated by former Communist party apparatchiks who predictably regard talk of reform with growing unease. Important and necessary decisions on the economic front have been postponed, increasing disquiet in a population whose political experience is slight.

Yesterday there were heated scenes in the Bulgarian parliament which emphasised the fractious nature of political debate in the country. Former communists, many of them old men who had served under Zhivkov, accused "fascist and extremist forces" of being responsible for the demonstrations on Sunday.

President Zhelyu Zhelev repeated his view that the recent disturbances had been planned and organised well in advance. He warned again that "such actions pose a direct threat to the new order here". Opposition deputies called repeatedly during yesterday's parliamentary session for a quicker pace of reform. The disturbances are a grim reminder that the Balkans have a long way to go before they achieve the forms of democracy which have emerged in Central Europe since last year's Soviet withdrawal.

Leading article, page 11

Soviet emigration at record level

From MARY DEJEVSKY IN MOSCOW

MORE Soviet citizens have been given permission to travel abroad or emigrate in the first seven months of this year than in the whole of last year, according to the Soviet visa office, Ovis. The number is expected to multiply several times over once the long-awaited law on emigration is passed by the Supreme Soviet in the autumn.

However, the law — which is a condition set by the United States for giving the Soviet Union trade advantages — will not end the problems of those wanting to travel. As the head of the visa department, Rudolf Kuznetsov, said yesterday, the passport office will not be able to cope with the rush. Only one in four of the eight million people who are expected to apply for passports in the first year of the new law's operation will receive one, because of the paper shortage and inadequate printing facilities.

According to Mr Kuznetsov, the visa office issued exit visas to 234,000 people in the first seven

months of this year. The figure for the whole of the previous two years was 344,000, and that accounted for more than one-third of all exit visas issued by the Soviet authorities since the second world war. In 1989, he said, more than 2.5 million people had travelled abroad privately; that is, not on official business and not in an official group.

Giving a breakdown of this year's figures, Mr Kuznetsov said that the majority — 132,000 — had left "through the Israeli channel". That implied that they had left either for Israel or for the United States to be reunited with relatives who left as part of the Jewish emigration.

The second largest group — more than 73,000 — had gone to West Germany, and the third largest, comprising 17,000, to Greece. A quiet exodus of ethnic Greeks from the southern part of Russia and the southern republics has been in progress the past year.

Only 5,000 were recorded as going to the US, fewer than in the same period of last year.



Sporting facelift: workmen painting the frame of the Mao portrait in Peking's Tiananmen Square that was changed overnight to put a fresh face on the city before the start of the Asian Games today

DELHI NOTEBOOK by Christopher Thomas

Hindi activists coin a new phrase for confusion

India's Hindi-speaking northern states, fired by a resurgence of Hindu nationalism, are banishing English from schools, colleges, government offices and road signs.

Talking to one another in this land of a myriad languages will consequently become infinitely more difficult. Southern India, whose Dravidian languages are incomprehensible to the rest of the country, is outraged.

The anti-English drive is headed by the Hindi-speaking states of Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. Political leaders from southern India protested to the government about the "anti-English hysteria", only to receive a reassuring letter from the prime minister's office which, by a calamitous oversight, was written in Hindi.

That convinced the speakers of Tamil, Telugu and the multitude of other Dravidian languages that Hindi is to be imposed on them. Southern leaders are threatening a

revival of the "Dravidian" movement.

The four northern states have jointly approved a resolution calling on the president, the prime minister, cabinet ministers and all MPs to stop delivering speeches in English. They also demanded a ban on government-run English-medium schools.

Mulayam Singh Yadav, chief minister of Uttar Pradesh and the driving force behind the anti-English movement, said states should communicate with each other only in regional languages to purge the country of its colonial legacy. He failed to mention that people of the south cannot make sense of the Aryan tongues of the north.

Hindu nationalists say that English leads to undesirable Western traits, such as disrespect for elders and disregard for tradition.

Madhya Pradesh has banished English from official use, and made it a punishable offence to speak the "alien tongue". Uttar

Pradesh has embarked on a similar drive to eliminate English from official business. It has already encountered one practical problem: legislation can be drafted only in English, because there are no legal experts trained in Hindi.

At least 25,000 "Hindi officers" are working in 222 public sector undertakings with a mission to inject more Hindi words into the bureaucracy. They devise Hindi words where none exists. Handkerchief, for example, has been translated as *hast padnak snaini vashtra khand* ("a piece of cloth for wiping the hands").

Hindu nationalists are also worried about India's sacred cows. A backbench MP moved a resolution in the Lok Sabha (lower house) demanding a total ban on cow slaughter. That would upset Muslims and Christians, who often live in neighbouring communities out of a shared sense of minority status and, more important, a liking for sirloin. Most will agree that buffalo

meat, eaten by non-vegetarian Hindus, has the texture of car tyres. The government is resisting an outright ban on cow slaughter, for fear of upsetting the substantial Muslim population as well as cow-eating tribal Indians.

Prince Mukarram Jah, principal heir of the fabulous riches of the last Nizam of Hyderabad, has been visiting India from his Australian base to try to establish the whereabouts of some of the priceless artefacts in his care. The government is interested, too. It is particularly anxious to know more about the two biggest gold coins in the world, both from the Mogul period, which were put up for auction in Geneva in 1987 but did not reach the reserve price of \$14 million (£7.2 million). Under Indian law, if it turns out that they were taken abroad after 1947 they must be returned as national property.

Mr Jah was named heir and custodian of the Hyderabad fortune by his grandfather, Osman

What's the Hindi for Gobbledygook?



Ali Khan, the last Nizam. He has lived in Australia for 18 years and his recent visit to India was his first in six years. During his long absence priceless porcelain, paintings and other antiques have been plundered. Police say they are unable to intervene because there is no proper inventory.

Iliescu rejects new coup allegations

From REUTER IN BUCHAREST

PRESIDENT Iliescu of Romania yesterday brushed aside a renewed claim that the bloody overthrow of Nicolae Ceausescu, the communist dictator, last December was a coup, not a revolution.

In a statement in the newspaper *Adevartul*, he said only a "genuine social explosion" could have toppled Ceausescu, who was executed with his

wife Elena on Christmas day after Mr Iliescu's National Salvation Front took power amid civil unrest.

Yesterday, a new wave of protests prompted Stefan Ciuvel, the mayor of Bucharest, to ban demonstrations in the city centre. Riot police and young anti-Iliescu protesters had clashed for five nights.

The statement by Mr Iliescu, a former communist, was his first response to an interview in *Adevartul* last Thursday in which Silviu Brucan, a dissident, and Nicolae Militaru, the former defence minister, described what they said was their role in a coup plot.

Mr Brucan, once the front's chief ideologue, and General Militaru alleged that the conspiracy to topple Ceausescu had involved dissident communists and military and secret police units who saw Mr Iliescu as the best man to succeed Ceausescu.

Mr Iliescu replied: "If we speak of conspiracy, we may just as well speak of several conspiracies. From a certain point of view the entire people, deeply dissatisfied with worsening social and economic life, was part of a huge conspiracy against Ceausescu."

He called on Mr Brucan and others to show more "decency and modesty" in discussing their opposition to Ceausescu, implying they were trying to take the credit for his overthrow. Sources close to Mr Brucan said he planned to make further revelations in a television interview today.

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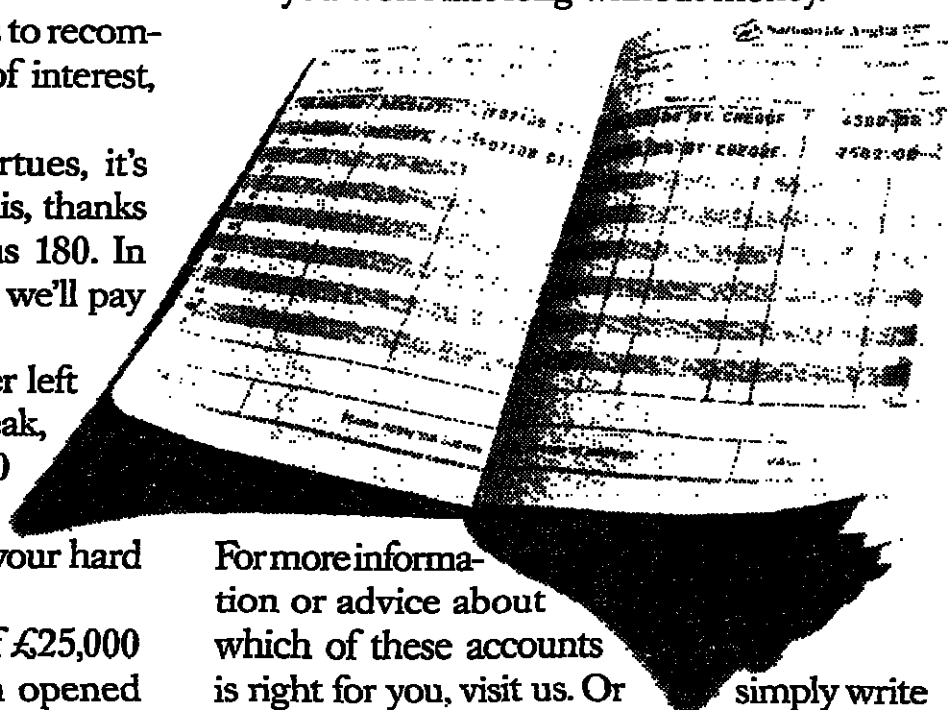
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Putting pay in perspective

John Edmonds

Next week's Trade Union Congress in Blackpool will be marked by an underlying tension between traditionalists and pioneers. The traditionalists, impatient with arguments about cost competitiveness, see their basic role as obtaining bigger and bigger increases in the annual pay round. The pioneers think we have a wider part to play.

In negotiating with employers, we seek opportunities for our members to advance themselves through better training and a more open career structure. We want to give all trade unionists, particularly those in dead-end jobs, chances to develop their talents.

If it were done, employers would benefit from a more skilled and motivated workforce, but sadly traditional management is often as blinkered, in its own way, as the traditionalists regarding employees not as a company's most valuable asset but as expensive and expendable items on the balance sheet. Management initiatives have generally been to cut labour costs rather than to improve product quality through better training. This has forced trade unions onto the defensive, reacting to cost-cutting but launching few positive policies of their own.

Many companies cling to the idea that training should be voluntary. As a result, few British firms coach adequately, but many poach with enthusiasm. Managers must accept that all companies have a responsibility for training their workforce and that some degree of compulsion is necessary if workers are to improve their performance and learn new skills in our increasingly technological society. Poor training, along with inadequate investment, means that many companies cannot deliver the pay rises that union members demand. These two issues should be high on the agenda of every pay negotiation. But instead of looking forward, most negotiators — on both sides of the table — look backwards, working towards a settlement based on increases in the cost of living in the past year. Ultimately these backward-looking pay strategies are self-defeating. No sooner has the pay deal been signed than this year's inflation begins to reduce its value.

Indeed, our whole system of pay bargaining should be reformed to prevent competitive leapfrogging by different groups of workers. Shortening the pay bargaining season would help. So would a move away from our fragmented bargaining pattern towards the more centralised and successful West German model, which sets standards across a whole industry. This frees German employers of the month-to-month leapfrogging that so bedevils our system. German trade unionists have won some notable gains for their members, coupled with a steady

rise in productivity and a steady improvement in training. Unions must also break free of the obsession with tight job definitions and aim for jobs that embrace the increasing skills of properly trained workers. We should endorse flexible working arrangements that suit employees as well as management.

This new agenda means broadening the scope of negotiation, with management and unions working together to create a flexible, efficient and highly paid economy producing quality goods.

This year's TUC comes at a crucial time. Even before the Gulf crisis, the British economy was distinctly weak and could now be sinking into recession. If industry reacts in the traditional way and cuts back on investment in plant, products and people, even more damage will be done to our manufacturing base. Britain's dwindling ability to compete on quality will fade even further at the very time when quality performance is becoming more important than price in winning markets in the affluent European Community.

With British entry to the exchange rate mechanism likely within the next 12 months, our industry will lose its ability to bring prices back into line with those of our European competitors by devaluing the pound. If entry is badly handled, the resulting unemployment could be considerable. Even if we go in at the right rate, union members will be under pressure to take account of cost competitiveness in all pay negotiations.

This year's congress will also be the first since the Equal Opportunities Commission report, *Equality: Bargaining: Why Not?*, revealed that most agreements between employers and unions perpetuate sex discrimination. We should all ensure that industrial relations actually deliver in practice what we preach about equal opportunities for women.

The unions should aim in the 1990s to improve the quality of life of our members and their families, widening opportunities and bringing new satisfaction at work. Here we shall have the support of the European Social Charter, with its promise of better legal rights for working people, improved consultation arrangements and a lifetime opportunity for vocational training.

We should not neglect pay bargaining, but we should recognise that the annual pay claim is only one way to improve workers' living standards. New skills and promotion opportunities bring more lasting rewards.

This new agenda should bring a better quality of employment with union members given the chance to fulfil their potential in a fast changing industrial society.

The author is general secretary of the GMB trade union.

...and moreover

CRAIG BROWN

This is the time of year when London clubs send out letters to their members. I myself received a letter last week from my club secretary, that inveterate traveller with something of a shady past, Captain Con Teakey, RN. It was written in a round style well suited to the grandeur of his position.

"Dear Brown," it began. "Might I ask for your continued patience in granting me this opportunity to communicate to you my deep gratitude for your patience and forbearance in allowing me to beg leave to inform you that I will endeavour to maintain this urgent missive at a length and size suited for your swift perusal on what I feel sure is, for you and/or your family a particularly busy time of year, and that, as a consequence, I will be doing all in my power to keep this letter as short as is humanly possible, yet long enough nevertheless to advise you that I will be sending you a further missive, going into greater detail, by the following post. Yours faithfully, Con Teakey (Captain)."

My club is the Archibute and Buttonhole, one of the oldest in Pall Mall, currently open to any British national who can satisfy the twin criteria of (a) possession of a personal strategy for a full solution to the Gulf crisis, and (b) firm views on the future of English cricket, (a) and (b) being interchangeable after 12.45pm on weekends and bank holidays.

The next post contained the promised letter from Captain Teakey, pointing out over its eight or nine pages that he took great pleasure, etc, etc, in drawing, etc, etc, to my attention, etc, etc, a further letter, "attached to this communication by that most equitable yet efficient of contraptions, a goodly paper-clip". He went on to say that he had been instructed by the Prevarication and Circumlocution Committee to ask that I should make its contents known to a wider audience, "due to unforeseen problems of a malfunctioning nature at present being endured by our copying machine (infernal contraption!)". This I am happy to do.

The letter begins with a few general points concerning redecoration. It is one of the

proudest boasts of the club that never in its 175-year history has redecoration been halted. "Members will be pleased to learn that work is about to proceed on the redecoration of the fifth stair from the top on the central staircase. This should take no more than six months, during which period we would advise Members that for those wishing to avail themselves of the Upper Dining Room, a rope ladder will be available upon request to the Hall Porter. Meanwhile, good news for Members' wives. Work continues apace on the conversion of the old kennel. It will be reopening as the new Ladies Dining Room early in the New Year; as yet there are insufficient funds to entertain the luxury of placing a roof upon it, though ladies wishing to dine at the Club may obtain luncheon galoshes from the Hall Porter. Sou'westers may not be worn before coffee."

The newsletter continues with various reminders to members concerning lapses from the rulebook. "Members are reminded that the books in the Library are on no account to be read, but are there for rendering table-legs stable and for the propping up of china during afternoon committee sessions."

"It has come to the notice of the General Conversation Committee that some Members have been talking to themselves rather than sharing their observations with surrounding Members. The majority of Members enjoy a lively exchange of views, perhaps progressing to a heated argument, sometimes resulting in resignation. It should be remembered that the Inner Mourning Room is specially reserved for Underbreath Muttering on Wednesdays and Fridays and for Private Cursing on Tuesday afternoons."

"Members are further reminded that obituaries are to be pinned to the Club noticeboard only after the Member in question has been confirmed dead by a registered doctor or state nurse. Informed guesses from close inspection of fellow members after the Club luncheon have, in recent months, proved inaccurate, and liable to cause offence."

Nicholas Goodison believes the Guinness case has vindicated the existing regulation system

A verdict that will boost the City

Some commentators have hastily said that the Guinness case has vindicated the existing regulation system. They want measures to overhaul the system, although they do not say precisely what weaknesses they perceive.

They are wrong. A system of regulation should certainly be flexible, so that laws, rules and regulations can be improved to take account of experience, but our system itself does not need overhauling, for it has already been overhauled. In the early 1980s, I was a frequent advocate of the need to reform both the law and the methods by which the statutory authorities dealt with criminal behaviour in the business world. Both have been changed.

The Financial Services Act introduced a statutory framework for regulation throughout the securities industry, and indeed beyond it. It also gave much greater powers to inspectors appointed by the Department of Trade and Industry. Changes to the Companies Acts have increased the liability of directors and reduced the level and speed at which companies must declare

their shareholdings in other companies.

As for the prosecution of criminal behaviour, there used to be too many authorities involved, their work was insufficiently coordinated and took too long, and prosecutions were often either dropped or unsuccessful. The 1987 Criminal Justice Act brought into being the Serious Fraud Office, the first attempt by the statutory authorities to bring investigations and prosecutions under one roof. The reform has shown its value in the Guinness case, despite the fact that the SFO took on responsibility for the case halfway through in early 1988.

Furthermore, the Financial Services Act has ensured a much more thorough and comprehensive set of non-statutory rules and disciplines throughout the securities industry. Previously, only members of the Stock Exchange were subject to them. It would be crazy to rewrite this Act when it is still being refined and is proving its worth.

In addition, the Takeover Panel has further refined its own rules and the Stock Exchange's process of monitoring dealings in the

markets has improved tremendously since the introduction of the computer-based dealing system in 1986.

Another welcome reform has been the greater co-operation between the regulatory authorities in different countries. With the progressive abolition of exchange controls throughout the world it has become easy to deal and move money across national frontiers, and it has always been easy for people intent on mal-practice to conceal their deeds under the cloak of banking secrecy. The co-operation of national regulatory authorities and the greater powers some have taken at home are doing much to deter malpractice.

Critics always forget that there is no regulatory system in the world which can prevent criminals taking the risk. We need to recognise that some people give way to greed and pride. What is needed in every market is a system of regulation and discipline that is as efficient as possible and that deters criminals from criminal acts — and deters everyone from contravening rules which go beyond the law. We have in this country a system that relies both on the law and on

rules going well beyond the law. We need to refine it, but to change it would be a mistake. The Guinness affair justifies the improvements made in recent years. Let us hope that the verdicts deter some future criminal activity.

Let us also hope that cases like this can be dealt with more quickly in future and at less cost both to the taxpayer and the parties involved. It has not been good for anyone that this case, although concluded faster than it might have been in the past, has taken so long to reach a verdict, despite the streamlining of the case by the SFO and the clarity of both the SFO and the presiding judge.

Two other aspects of the affair deserve comment. First, there is the extraordinary proposition put forward by some people that what was done during the battle for Distillers was acceptable, if not normal, behaviour. It was not. To practically everyone working in the financial services industry, the revelation of what happened came as a great shock. It is simply not true that most people working in the City in those heady days of bull markets and takeover battles

considered such standards of behaviour to be acceptable. Nor do I agree with those who say this prosecution has dented London's reputation. If anything, London's reputation, if anything, the fact that four men concerned with the affairs of a leading commercial company have been prosecuted and punished for criminal behaviour will tell people throughout the world that London has got a grip on such things, and will enhance London's reputation.

Finally, there is a lesson for the boards of all commercial, industrial and financial companies. There were clearly shortcomings in the way the business of the Guinness board was conducted. Every company should ensure that it has checks and balances within its management structure to ensure the proper flow of information and the highest standards of behaviour. We are likely to see more debate on the management of public companies, and if that debate can draw some lessons from this affair, it will have served a useful purpose in addition to deterring any future malpractice. Sir Nicholas Goodison, chairman of TSB Group, was chairman of the London Stock Exchange, 1976-86.

After Poland's big bang, the fight for economic freedom

Alan Walters finds prices at a more realistic level but management wedded to its old bureaucratic ways



Poland's frontal attack on the creaking edifice of communist economic planning which it launched in the new year faces the Poles and the ten-year-old Solidarity movement with their greatest test yet.

In the West we have never seen anything like the monumental price distortions Poland experienced under communism. The price of an airline ticket from Warsaw to Gdansk was 50p, dinner at one of Warsaw's top restaurants about 60p. More important, the price of coal was about one sixth of the international price. Like all regulated prices, they gave false or distorted signals.

Subsidising and controlling prices at low levels did not contain inflation. It was merely disguised and repressed; then, by reducing output, it exacerbated the shortages. Chickens were cheap, but there were no chickens. Yet costly wages were high, and so families had plenty of money in the bank. This monetary timebomb had been ticking away louder and louder. With freedom came the big bang.

Although some important prices, and in particular wages, remain controlled, the freeing of most from the arcane calculations of the socialist planners is admirable. Polish prices are now beginning to approach those in the international marketplace. If not flattened, the walls imprisoning the gulag economy have certainly been breached. At last price signals are indicating what Poland should produce, and what it should not, in competition with the West. The queues characteristic of the shortage economy have all but disappeared.

The big bang, however, released the inflationary pressure in the system, and prices shot up 78 per cent in January alone. The inflation rate in the first quarter was almost double the forecast, and so the real value of savings was rapidly eroded. The monetary squeeze was much more severe than the authorities intended, but like all such squeezes, it worked. The government celebrated victory, at least temporarily, over incipient hyperinflation.

This is a magnificent achievement — but at what cost? When such disinflation is combined with

the liberation of prices, one would expect some dislocation and loss of output. The official view was that national income would fall by 5 per cent. The actual fall is difficult to measure, because of the misleading nature of socialist statistics, but it is probably at least 30 per cent and may be as much as 40 or 50 per cent. A one-third drop in output is a big price to pay, and leaves Poland needing a 50 per cent increase to return to the 1989 level of production.

So why has the squeeze taken such an unprecedented toll? Why has Polish industry and labour not responded to the new freedoms and at least shown signs of delivering the supply-side miracle? How did reform affect various kinds of enterprise?

The objective was to bear down on the large, inefficient, state-owned enterprises, particularly those in heavy industry. The credit squeeze and price reforms were expected to force them to cut their excessive manning levels, to use raw materials more efficiently and to improve quality. Smaller enterprises in light industry were expected to be more flexible and to adapt more quickly to the new environment. In the event, the opposite has happened. Heavy industry's fall in output has been much smaller than that of the small, light industrial enterprises. Food processing and textiles have suffered severely.

In retrospect this is not surpris-

ing since there has been virtually no change in the management of enterprises. The large organisations have political clout and know better how to protect themselves, while small ones — which are more like private-sector undertakings — have found no such shelter. The old adage that "some firms are too large to be allowed to fail" has been allowed to apply in Poland just as in West. But the rigidities in Poland are greater than those of even the most sclerotic economies of the West. The *nomenklatura* managers of the state-owned enterprises are reluctant to strip down their empires, especially in view of the likely swing of the political pendulum.

The most critical, perhaps fatal, weakness of the Polish reform policy has been the refusal to reform the management of industry directly. As we know from experience under Mrs Thatcher, it is crucial to replace time-serving bureaucratic management with the most gifted and determined managers to be found. John King, Ian MacGregor and Eric Sharp, all now elevated, are splendid examples. In Poland, however, the political netties are unlikely to be grasped, for a fragile consensus protects the *nomenklatura* from everything except the complaints of Lech Walesa.

So although the price signals have changed, the response of managers and workers has been

disappointingly obtuse. The government's attempt to motivate industry has consisted primarily of passing in July "a historic bill" on privatisation. The original intention in December 1989 was to privatise 70 per cent of public-sector industry in two years. Now, through various handouts of free privatisation bonds exchangeable for shares in the 7,600 enterprises, they hope that ownership will be substantially private by mid-1992. The difficulties of valuing businesses when there are no accounts, and of conducting fair and open trading in shares without a stock exchange, capital markets or merchant banks make the mind boggle.

One solution to Poland's problems would be massive participation by foreign private corporations, as in the virtual takeover of East Germany by West Germany. Albeit irrationally, Poles can be easily roused to oppose what they regard as an erosion of their hard-won sovereignty. Knowing how much they need western technology, markets and management, they pursue an ambivalent course of rapidly shifting tax and property laws, alternately attracting and repelling foreign investors. International investors who dare to invest in Poland must be prepared for uncertainties far beyond the ordinary. So far, foreign direct investment has been minuscule, and there is unlikely to be any large infusion of western

management and technology similar to that in Germany.

So Poland is unlikely to grow at a 50 per cent rate to recover the ground lost in the upheaval of last January. Inflation, although valiantly subdued in April and May, will begin to drift back. What, then, are the political consequences? I doubt whether the reforming wing of Solidarity will survive what amounts to a major slump. True, the previous communist government can be blamed for much, but old scapegoats do fade away. Public patience is likely to become exhausted, and the free-market reforms will be said to have failed. The *dirigiste* wing of Solidarity has been waiting for such an opportunity, and perhaps under its influence Poland will embrace a European form of Perestroika.

I hope I am wrong. Poland may muddle through. But the lessons of the Polish experience should be squarely faced. In such hidebound status-determined societies, with 40 years of industrial rigidity, there is unlikely to be any speedy and spontaneous response to capitalist incentives.

Joseph Schumpeter described capitalism as a process of "creative destruction" in the East we have seen the destruction and await the creation.

Sir Alan Walters was formerly personal economic adviser to the prime minister.

Written off to charity

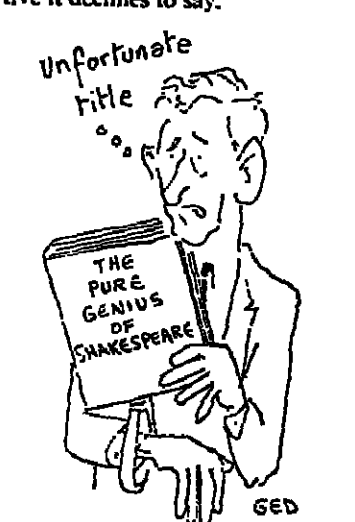
Even Prince Charles and William Shakespeare have been left to count the cost of the Guinness trial. Both are likely to lose the services of two of their most respected and effective fundraisers, Gerald Ronson and Sir Jack Lyons.

Ronson has been a leading light on the advisory council of the Prince of Wales' charity organisation, the Prince's Youth Business Trust, which has so far raised nearly £90 million. A spokesman refused to comment on whether Ronson would continue as a member, but even if he is not asked to resign he is unlikely to raise much cash from behind bars. The Natural History Museum is almost certain to ask Ronson to resign as a trustee, a post to which he was appointed by the prime minister. "We are reviewing his position on the board."

Sir Jack Lyons' fall from grace is an even bigger blow to the arts world. He has been a tireless supporter of the Royal Academy of Music, which has named one of its theatres in his honour, and for 27 years he has been chairman of the London Symphony Orchestra Trust, which bravely insists that it has no plans to drop him.

Lyons is also a life trustee and generous benefactor of the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust, which is to review his position at the next trustees' meeting. "Whatever the verdict of the jury," says Roger Pringle, director of the trust, "we will remain grateful to him for his interest and support for Shakespeare's heritage."

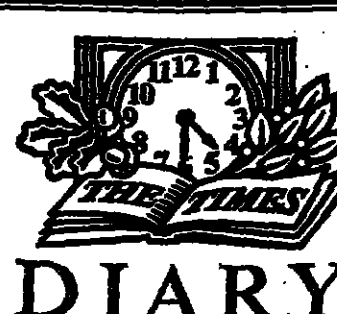
Ernest Saunders restricted his outside activities to a directorship of Queens Park Rangers football club, which he has already resigned, and membership of the Carlton Club. That, too, has been terminated, but on whose initiative it declines to say.



England, our England

As David Gower and friends batted England through to safety at the Oval yesterday, the secret of our adaptation to the Indians' game was revealed. Such is the death of leg-spinning talent in the first-class game that the call went out across the village greens of England for willing bowlers of the back-of-the-hand variety to prepare our batsmen for their confrontation with the Indian spinners, Hirwani and Kumble.

England manager Micky Stewart, speaking from the Oval dressing room, said: "We always try to



DIARY

prepare for the kind of bowling the team will have to face by practising against it in the nets. We asked for two leg-spinners, one tall like Kumble and one shorter like Hirwani." The Surrey authorities came up with Chris Beagles from Honor Oak cricket club and Gary Stead, a young New Zealander in Britain on a one-year scholarship. The two duly spent several hours in the nets before play on each morning of the five-day match, offering the England batsmen a devilish mixture of leg-breaks, googlies and top-spinners.

It did the trick, and Hirwani at least was tamed. The only hitch was the Indian decision to drop Kumble from the team.

Hippodrome. Among them will be Dame Ninette de Valois, founder of the company, who will formally bestow its new name on a British Rail loco. "The idea is that people will be reminded of the company when they take the train up to Birmingham," she says.

Does she regret the loss of the historic name and the move from London? "Of course not," she says. "It's extremely exciting starting a company in one of our provincial cities."

John Kennedy, would-be Tory MP for Barking, is selling his beloved Renault 5, complete with personalised number plate, and buying a Ford Fiesta. He denies the decision has anything to do with the fact that many Barking constituents work at the Ford plant in neighbouring Dagenham. "I have belatedly realised that British is always best," he says.

Played out. Proving that it happens even to the most talented, Harold Pinter has confessed that he is suffering from writer's block and fears that he may never write another play. "Something's happened, I think, to my creative juices. I cannot really be more precise," he says in an interview to be published in next month's *Vanity Fair*.

hope not. But it's possible. I tell you, when I'm scribbling here, when I work on these things my mind is very sharp... It's not the same as the plays, but still...

Fortunately Pinter does not seem over-concerned. "Most people hate my plays anyway, so I don't know why they want me to write more... It's not the end of the world if I don't write another play ever, as a matter of fact."

Grandpa Joe

The sins of the fathers should not be visited upon the children, but what about the grandchildren? Yevgeny Djugashvili, Stalin's grandson, is to portray the late dictator in a Soviet film about the second world war. A professor at a military academy, Djugashvili long refused to play the part but has now relented — and a suitably unflattering portrayal can be expected.

The film, *War is War for Everyone*, covers the life of Djugashvili's father, Yakov, who was captured by the Nazis. He was offered in exchange for high-ranking German officers, but Stalin refused, saying, "We do not exchange generals for soldiers." Yakov is assumed to have died in a German prison camp.

More privatisation at the Department of Energy. After plans are agreed to flog off that obscure masterpiece of government policy, Energy Management, to its only private owner, the privately-owned Energy Today. The merger should prove an interesting one. Energy Today has long referred contemptuously to its official rival as "Prandia".

SOCIAL NEWS

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester will attend a concert given by the Scottish National Orchestra at the City Hall, Glasgow, on September 6 in aid of the East Park Home for Infirm Children.

Prince Edward, as Patron of the National Youth Theatre of Great Britain, will attend their performance of *Blitz* at the Playhouse, London, on September 10.

Lancelot Fleming, KCVO

A Service of Thanksgiving for the life of the Rt Revd Lancelot Fleming will be held at 2.30 pm on October 28, 1990, in St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle. Applications for tickets, accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope, should reach The Chapter Office, The Cloisters, Windsor Castle, Berkshire, SL4 1NJ, by September 14. Tickets will be posted on October 4.

School news

The Haberdashers' Aske's

Autumn Term begins on Thursday, August 30. William D.C. Man is the School Captain. Junior Commendation will take place on Friday, October 5, at 2.30 pm. A Service of Thanksgiving for the Tenthenary of the Aske Foundation will be held in St Paul's Cathedral at 2.15 pm on Wednesday, November 7. An Open Day for Prospective Parents will take place on the afternoon of Saturday, November 10. The Carol Service will take place in St Albans Abbey at 2.30 pm on Wednesday, December 12. Senior Commendation will be held at 7.30 pm on Tuesday, December 18.

The Godolphin School, Salisbury

The Autumn Term begins on Thursday, August 30, 1990. Commemoration will be held in London on Saturday, September 22, and an open invitation is extended to all past pupils. Entry Scholarship Examinations will be held in January 1991 and applications should be received by December 1, 1990. Term ends after the Carol Service in Salisbury Cathedral at 3.30 pm on Friday, December 7.

King's School, Rochester

Michaelmas Term at King's School, Rochester, began today, Wednesday, August 29. J.K. Hinkley will be Head of School, C.J. Cousins, Deputy Head of School and Miss A.J. Birch will be Head Girl.

Westminster School

Play Term begins today. There are 873 members of the School, 604 in the Great School and 269 in the Under School. Mr Rodney Harris (Head of Geography), Dr Giles Brown, Mr James Gaze, Mr Geran Jones and Mrs Sharon Newman are joining the Great School staff. D.A. Macfarlane (Ashturnham) is Captain of the School. The Elizabethan Club Dinner is on September 25. The School Concert is on October 12. Exact is on October 13 to 29. Commemoration is on November 16. The Adrian Boulton Concert takes place on November 22 and the Brook lecture on December 5. There will be performances of *The Merry Wives of Windsor* in College Hall on December 10, 12 and 13. The School Carol Service is in Westminster Abbey on December 11. Term ends on December 13.

Birthdays today

Sir Richard Attenborough, actor, producer and director, 67; Mrs Dorothy Carter, energy consultant, 62; Sir Evelyn de Rothschild, chairman, N.M. Rothschild and Sons, 59; Alderman Dame Mary Donaldson, former Lord Mayor of London, 69; Sir Nigel Foulkes, former chairman, Civil Aviation Authority, 71; Mr Elliott Gould,

actor, 52; Professor Denis Hay, historian, 75; Mr Lenny Henry, comedian, 32; Mr James Hunt, racing driver, 43; Mr M.J. Hussey, chairman, Board of Governors, BBC, 67; Mr Michael Jackson, singer, 32; Lord Rothschild, 72; Mr J.H.M. Mackenzie, former chairman, London and North-East Group, 65; Mr Anthony Newton, MP, 53; Mr Norman Platt, founder, Kent Opera, 70.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R.A. Baxter

and Miss V. Granville. The engagement is announced between Richard, younger son of the late Mr and Mrs Frederick Baxter, and Victoria, daughter of the late Mr and Mrs C. Granville, of Chateau d'Or, Switzerland, and of the late Sir North Granville. The marriage will take place on Saturday, October 6, 1990, at the Church of St Mary Abbot, Kensington.

Mr J.V.S. To

and Miss C.L. Hosking. The engagement is announced between James Yue-Shing, elder son of Mrs V.P. To, of Clapham, London, SW, and the late Mr K.W. To, and Cherry Lyn, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs W.E. Hosking, of Brixham, Devon.

Mr P.R. Hughes

and Miss L.J. Hoare. The engagement is announced between Philip, eldest son of Mr Peter Hughes, of Suffolk, and of Mrs L.J. Hughes, of Manchester, and Lucy, only daughter of Mr John Hoare, of London, and of the late Mrs Dinah Dymoke White.

Wing Commander A.C. Spinks

and Miss P.A. Williams. The engagement is announced between Andrew Charles, youngest son of the late Rev Ronald Spinks, and of Mrs Muriel Spinks, and Penelope Ann, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Brian Williams.

Mr G.C. Grant

and Miss S.E. Miller. The engagement is announced between Gregor Campbell, son of Mr A.W. Grant, of Cedam, Datchworth, and Mrs Margaret Fraser, of Nackington Road, Canterbury, and Sarah Elizabeth, younger daughter of the late Rear Admiral A.J. (Jack) Miller and of Mrs A.J. Miller, of Forge Cottage, Bosham, Sussex.

Marriage

Dr S.G.R.G. Barton

and Miss S.J. Jones. The marriage took place on Saturday, August 18, at the Chapel of Our Lady Undercroft, Canterbury Cathedral, of Dr Sebastian Barton, elder son of Dr and Mrs David Barton, of Cantray Bay, Kent, and Miss Susan Jones, daughter of Mr and Mrs Arthur Jones, of Norwich. The Rev Canon P.G.C. Brett officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Fiona Dixon, Mrs Sally Clayton and Miss Sarah Stubbs. Mr Hugo Barton was best man. The bride wore an ivory wild silk dress.

A reception was held at St Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury, and the honeymoon will be spent in Italy.

Prince helps campaign to save beauty spot

THE Prince of Wales has come to the aid of angry residents who could lose their only stretch of greenery. He has written a letter of support to people opposing a multi-million pound business complex on their doorstep. The letter includes a nine-point plan on how to complain.

Residents in Gorton, Manchester, wrote to the prince protesting about North West Water's plan for a £140 million business and leisure development at a local beauty spot.

A letter from St James's Palace written on behalf of the Prince said: "His Royal Highness recognises the concern you have about the proposals. He is pleased if his own interventions in this area may have been partially instrumental in encouraging you to voice your feelings.

"It is very important that those affected by development proposals should express their opinions." The three-page letter includes nine tips on

objecting to planning applications - from forming protest groups to phoning the press - and a page of addresses of conservation groups.

Mrs Pat Murch, of Denton, who wrote to the prince, said: "I had a reply within two weeks. I couldn't believe it. I knew he was interested in the environment but I didn't expect a response so quickly. Our action group is thrilled with his concern and we intend to keep him up to date with the developments of our campaign."

The proposed business park would house an hotel, conference centre, golf club and housing development on the 500-acre site. It could create up to 6,000 jobs.

Anne Unwin, a Gorton councillor, said: "This is one of the poorest areas in the northwest and Prince Charles is obviously aware of that. People in this area don't have gardens or cars so they will never see any greenery if these plans are passed."

Anniversaries

BIRTHS: John Locke, philosopher, 1632; Oliver Wendell Holmes, physician and writer, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1809; John Leech, illustrator, 1817; Maurice Maeterlinck, poet, Nobel laureate 1911, Ghent, 1862; Jean Ingres, painter, Montauban, France, 1780; Ingrid Bergman, Stockholm, 1915; she died this day, London, 1982.

Latest wills

The Right Hon John d'Hein, 3rd Baron Hamilton of Dalzell, of Bramley, Surrey, Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen 1968-81, President of the National Association of Probation Officers 1964-74, Vice-Lieutenant of Surrey 1957-73 and Lord Lieutenant 1973-86, left estate valued at £403,783 net. Other estates include (net before tax): Edwina Joyce Jewett, of Ilkley, West Yorkshire, £646,763; Mr Reginald Percy Sutton, of Wroxham, Norfolk, £838,050.

OBITUARIES

THE EARL OF HUNTINGDON

The 15th Earl of Huntingdon, painter and junior minister in the post-war Labour government of Clement Attlee, died on August 24 aged 89. He was born on January 30, 1901.

THE Earl of Huntingdon was many things, artist, writer, eccentric, traveller both voluntary and involuntary, left-wing political thinker, and one-term Labour junior minister in a life which impressed all who came into contact with him for its gentle and civilising influence. "Jack" Huntingdon was a competent painter, having learnt his craft at the Slade School and under the Mexican Diego Rivera, who taught him the method of true fresco. As a painter Huntingdon was decidedly of the ideological school. He was not, like Rivera, a professed communist, but his political sympathies were well towards the left, and he used his painting to give them expression.

Francis John Clarence Westmacott Plantagenet Hastings was the eldest son of the 14th Earl, whom he succeeded in 1939. This branch of the Hastings family traces its lineage back to the Lords Hastings before the marriage alliance of the latter with Ada, daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon. A Robert de Hastings was Dispendator to William the Conqueror. In the 15th century a Lord Hastings was King Edward IV's Master of the Mints at London and Calais and as such introduced the gold noble, then valued at 8s 4d. A great man in the realm he had a licence from the king to create 3,000 acres of parkland at Ashby-de-la-Zouche, but he eventually became a victim of the Protector, Richard of Gloucester (later Richard III), who had him beheaded in the Tower. "Jack" Huntingdon also liked to claim, in later life, descent from Robin Hood, who, myth has it, was in reality a dispossessed Earl of Huntingdon who had taken to the forests to escape the tyrannical rule of King John (he was, of course, well aware of the fanciful nature of this claim, since his own earldom of Huntingdon had

been created by Henry VIII in 1529).

He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he read history. After studying at the Slade School he spent much of his time travelling, and he was often in the news, partly because his political interests landed him in awkward situations abroad. Also, as Lord Hastings he was often confused in the public mind with the 21st Baron Hastings, a man who, as pillar of the Tory benches in the House of Lords naturally held very different political opinions. It was a relief to both men, as well as to political commentators, when John Hastings succeeded his father as 21st Earl of Huntingdon.

In San Francisco he studied under Diego Rivera, whose huge mural decorations then had great notoriety in the United States - as, for example, when he introduced the figure of Lenin into a painting on the wall of the Rockefeller Center. With a less aggressive and more broadly humanitarian outlook than Rivera, Lord Huntingdon still followed his mentor in general tendency as in method of execution. His mastery of fresco led to his appointment as instructor at the Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts.

He had a one-man show of paintings and drawings at the Lefevre Galleries in 1936, and it excited a good deal of interest by the unconventional nature of the subjects. Work of his was included in an exhibition in Holford Square, Finsbury, in the house where Lenin lived in 1902 and 1903, and which afterwards became a Labour club and book centre.

Huntingdon had musical as well as artistic tastes. He was an accomplished performer on several instruments, including the violin, and he was an experienced lecturer and speaker, clear in exposition and gently persuasive in manner. He travelled extensively, visiting Central America, Australia, the South Seas, the United States and Mexico. These travels were not always entirely a matter of choice. His father violently disapproved of his marriage, in

1925, to a young Italian woman of pronounced communist sympathies, Maria Cristina, daughter of the Marchese Casati, of Rome. Fleeing parental wrath the young couple lived for a time in Australia, where Lord Hastings worked on a sheep farm. Then, thanks to a legacy from his grandmother, they were able to settle on the South Sea island of Moorea, next door to Tahiti. There he devoted himself to writing and painting before returning to Europe. His political sympathies later took him to the Soviet Union and to Spain during the civil war. The daughter of his first marriage, which was dissolved in 1943, was named Moorea, after the couple's South Sea domicile. As Lady Moorea Hastings she became the first wife of Woodrow Wyatt (now Lord Wyatt of Woodford).

Huntingdon was the author of two books, *The Golden Octopus*, and in 1943, a slim volume entitled *Commonsense about India*. This reflected some of the intentions embodied in the proposals put forward by Sir Stafford Cripps the year before. It included the somewhat naive suggestion for the solution of the Indian problem that the president of the Congress should be asked to form a national government on the understanding that power would be transferred to it only for the duration of the war, with the condition that minority interests should not be prejudiced by participation in this government. When, however, the Earl of Huntingdon participated in the post-war Attlee government as parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, he found that he had little taste and no great aptitude for practical politics, and was glad to use his neglect of his artistic work as a reason for tendering his resignation to the prime minister in November 1950.

Huntingdon's first marriage was dissolved in 1943. He married secondly, in 1944, the writer Margaret Lane, biographer of Beatrix Potter. He is survived by her and by their two daughters Lady Selina, also a writer, and Lady Harriet.



MARIO PINTO DE ANDRADE

Mario Pinto de Andrade, Angolan writer and politician, died in London aged 61 on August 26. He was born in Gologu-Alto on October 21, 1928.



MARIO Pinto de Andrade was one of Africa's most respected leaders in the struggle for liberation from colonial powers during the second half of the century. Others were the warriors, but he was the ideologist behind several of the liberation movements.

At university in Lisbon, where he studied classical philology, he became part of a group which included Agostinho Neto, who became president of Angola after independence in 1975, and Amilcar Cabral, later the first president of Guinea-Bissau. They formed the Centro de Estudos Africanos (Centre for African Studies). Their outward purpose was cultural, but their real aim was the overthrow of the dictatorship of Antonio Salazar in Portugal. This they believed would lead to independence for Portugal's African territories. Between 1955 and 1958, Andrade was one of the editors of *Presença Africana* (African Presence). After Lisbon he went to Paris for "advanced studies".

Mario Pinto de Andrade's political career began in 1960 when he was elected president of the MPLA (Popular Move-

ment for the Liberation of Angola), of which Agostinho Neto was also an active member. The MPLA began its armed struggle against Portugal in northern Angola in 1962. In 1969, he was named coordinator for all of the nationalist movements that were fighting in Portugal's African territories. But there were internal disputes as well as external ones. On the eve of the independence made possible by the armed forces' revolution in Portugal, Andrade abandoned the leadership of the MPLA because of differences with Agostinho Neto.

In the confused months following independence in 1975, when the country dissolved into civil war, the MPLA split into three factions. The MPLA itself was led by Agostinho Neto, a splinter group came under Joaquim Chipenda while Andrade joined Revolta Activa with Gentil Viana, a Maoist, as leader. Revolta Activa had its headquarters in Brazzaville, but Andrade preferred to take up permanent residence in Guinea-Bissau, where he was made secretary general of the National Council for Culture and Information by his friend President Amilcar Cabral. He was later named delegate for Guinea

Bissau to the executive council of Unesco. Andrade's supporters claimed to see no contradiction in his serving Guinea-Bissau, saying that he was "a man of Africa", who believed that the boundaries delineating countries in Africa were artificial ones set arbitrarily by colonial powers. His poetry and essays certainly projected this concept of Africanism. The same is expected from his final book, a history of nationalist movements in Portuguese-speaking Africa, which is to be published posthumously.

Recently Andrade joined a number of liberation figures, including Gentil Viana, to form a group to help mediate peace in Angola's 15-year civil war. But just as he missed the opportunity of leading the MPLA government that came to power in Angola in 1975 by resigning as its president, so Mario Pinto de Andrade's death in London after a long illness, comes at a time when talks are being held in Lisbon which may finally bring peace to Angola.

His longtime friend, the Portuguese president Mario Soares, expressed his sorrow that he did not live to see independence. "It is singularly sad that it should be now that death comes to a man of the stature of Pinto de Andrade, who could have contributed so much still to Angola."

SIR DAVID BARRITT

Sir David Barritt, engineer, industrialist and shipbuilder, died on August 21, aged 86. He was born on October 17, 1903.

HAVING gained an external BSc in engineering from London University, David Barritt joined Simon-Carves Ltd, an engineering firm, eventually to become joint managing director under the chairmanship of Lord Simon of Wythenshawe. Barritt's style of management involved close control but was not stifling. Initiative and the acceptance of responsibility were encouraged; incompetence was not. A research division was established to meet current needs and to provide a technological base for future developments.

Having risen through the ranks he was an expert in the firm's main business of supplying coal carbonisation, by-product recovery and other specialist plant associated with the steel industry. On one occasion on arriving in India he found that the client's requirements had changed during his journey and so the drawings he had brought were unsuitable. His reaction was to ask for the loan of a drawing board and a room to work in and make new outlined drawings on the spot.

Barritt probably found this period the most satisfying of his career, managing a pros-

perous company in friendly rivalry with Henry Simon, the sister firm across the road. An unenviable take-over bid led to the merging of this company with Simon-Carves to form Simon Engineering Limited, of which Barritt was chairman from 1963 until his retirement in 1970. His reputation was now such that he was asked to take on the chairmanship of Davy International, Wythenshawe Holdings and, in 1971, Cammell Laird. He left them on a firm footing.

His ability to find successful solutions in difficult situations was also in demand in other fields. Sir David was the chairmanship from 1962 to 1972 of the Board of Governors of the Newcastle-under-Lyme Endowed Schools, comprising Newcastle High School and the adjoining Ormeau Girls' School. At the time he took over the chair, the schools, originally independent, had been forced to accept voluntary aided status. By the end of his tenure he had brought about the changes which enabled his successors to re-establish the independence of the schools and retain them as grammar schools, now combined within Newcastle-under-Lyme school which continues to flourish. He leaves a widow and one son.

Archaeology

Widely travelled early Australians

By NORMAN HAMMOND, ARCHAEOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

THE recent dramatic increase in the antiquity of human settlement in Australia is matched by an equally striking rapidity of dispersal into diverse habitats, according to a survey of the latest excavation results. While coastal sites are common, there is now evidence for long-distance seafaring and penetration of Australia's desert interior.

Professor Jim Allen, of La Trobe University in Melbourne, notes the paucity of good evidence of sites earlier than 40,000 years ago (although this does not take account of the recent announcement of occupation at least 50,000 years old in Arnhem Land - *The Times*, June 11 1990), compared with the wide range of material and dates from ensuing millennia.

"In the past ten years or so claims for sites older than around 35,000 years ago have been few," he says, and notes that such sites often require some scientific special pleading for acceptance.

More interesting, Professor Allen feels, are a series of recent discoveries which considerably advance our understanding of the behaviour of humans in Pleistocene Greater Australia (the Ice Age landmass that includes New

Guinea). On New Ireland, for instance, four caves have shown that the island was occupied at least 32,000 years ago, and sailors had reached Buka in the Solomon Islands within a further four thousand years. The sea crossing to an island over the horizon, some 106 miles away, was the first time that humans had colonised land they could not see when they left shore.

The New Irelanders were the world's first marine fishermen, and by 20,000 years ago were also shifting commodities by sea, obtaining obsidian from the neighbouring island of New Britain.

Tasmania was occupied at least 30,000 years ago, and recent geomorphological research shows that an intermittent land bridge to Australia existed for some 7,000 years previously. The first Tasmanians, Professor Allen says, "exploited upland food sources with an elaborate hunting strategy, often within sight of glacial ice, when temperatures were as much as 6 degrees Centigrade colder than at present."

In the contrasting environment of the arid centre of Australia there has also been a dramatic leap backwards in the known antiquity of

occupation, with the Puritjarra rockshelter yielding dates of around 22,000 years ago, and a study of cation ratios in rock varnish suggesting that one-third of the samples of Aboriginal rock engravings examined are over 20,000 years old. "Not only is the antiquity of this art remarkable, but the evidence of cultural as well as subsistence activities suggests that the Pleistocene use of this environment was not haphazard," Professor Allen says.

"We may now envisage 'desert-adapted' behaviour involving small mobile groups developing as early as elsewhere. We must accept not only a rapid colonisation of the entire continent but one by very adaptive humans who, in only a few thousand years, managed to occupy environments as diverse as the tropical lowlands, the arid zone, and the periglacial uplands of southern Tasmania."

Such rapid spread may demand a larger founding population than previously envisaged, and thus the more purposive use of watercraft to reach Greater Australia from Indonesia. The chain of intervisible islands linking southeast Asia with Australia provided a "perfect nursery

for developing maritime skills," Professor Allen says.

"If the capability to travel this corridor is greater than previously suspected, then models concerning the frequency of landings and founding population sizes, which are the basis for many reconstructions of the peopling of Greater Australia, may also vary in the future. The most recent evidence allows us to subscribe an inventiveness and adaptability to the Pleistocene colonists which required no long period of acclimatisation to develop: these traits were prerequisites to successful colonisation in the first place," he says.

There are wider implications, Professor Allen believes. "Modern humans seem to have arrived in Western Europe, Greater Australia and the Americas at about the same time: the cultural developments that take place subsequent to their appearance are highly significant in human history. There is a fundamental change which is also a sudden change in archaeological terms." The evidence from Australia may tell us all something about the capabilities which made the human race what it is today.

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New fishing grounds from old oil platforms

By KERRY GILL

SCIENTISTS at Aberdeen university are to urge the government to help with a long-term experiment into the possibility of making artificial fish reefs out of redundant oil platforms.

Staff at Marine Studies, an organisation based at the university, have spent three years studying the behaviour and condition of fish attracted by North Sea platforms. Their research has shown that the fish are in as good if not better condition as those found in the open sea, and that they grow faster and tend to taste better.

The evidence has persuaded them that the bases of old oil rigs would make excellent fish reefs when towed into shallower waters, cut up and laid on the seabed. Dr Gordon Picken said yesterday that he hoped both the government and the oil companies would support an experiment with a disused oil rig jacket lasting four or five years.

"It seems all platforms have a variety of fish in considerable numbers close by, including commercial species such as cod, whiting and haddock. It is clear the density of fish is greater than in the open sea, two to three hundred yards away. The research we have done indicates that the fish are at least in as good condition as their brothers and sisters in the open sea. There is evidence that they grow faster and possibly taste better," he said.

Dr Picken said further research was needed to see how much time the fish spent around the platforms. If they were spending weeks or months swimming around the platform supports, then it was possible that they received

more food than in the open sea. Another, stronger theory is that the fish grow better because they have an easier time; they do not have to swim so much and suffer less stress. "I don't believe the input of extra food is very significant," Dr Picken said.

"It is more likely that the fish are using the platforms as a safe habitat, a navigation point and for shelter and security. They would obtain most of their food from naturally in the water column."

A panel was gathered to test the taste of the fish and see whether they had become tainted by drilling mud discharged from rigs. It was found that the fish, far from suffering any adverse effect, were inclined to have a fuller flavour.

Dr Picken said the ideal spot for an artificial reef would be between five and 10 miles from the coast, but placed out of the way of shipping lanes and existing fishing grounds. The Japanese are already making steel reefs and have had considerable success in attracting and retaining fish stocks. In the Firth of Forth, stones and rubble left over from the building of the Torness power station have been turned into a reef to attract lobsters and crabs. Bricks made out of power station ash have been formed into a similar reef off Poole, Dorset.

No way to keep intruders at bay

Finding an effective remedy for unjustified "physical intrusion" by the press clearly gave the Calcutt Committee on Privacy and Related Matters a massive headache. In the longest and most carefully argued chapter of its report, the committee reviewed the existing laws of both England and Scotland, together with proposals for reform which had been made to it, and finally plumped for the creation of new laws making certain forms of physical intrusion a criminal offence.

The committee was clearly much influenced by *Sunday Sport's* truly monstrous invasion of the hospital ward in which Gordon Kaye, the actor, was recovering from brain surgery. It was also worried by harassment of private individuals, often at times of emotional stress or bereavement. There were many other instances of an individual's privacy and property being invaded, often on dubious grounds. When such offences occur few people would argue for a policy of unadvised "benign neglect".

However, Calcutt's definition of the new criminal offences made it clear that they were directed at journalists. The first was "entering private property without consent... with intent to obtain personal information with a view to publication".

The second was "placing a surveillance device on private property without consent... to obtain personal information with a view to publication". The third was "taking a photograph or recording a voice of an individual on private property without his consent, with a view to publication with intent that the individual shall be identifiable".

Why should a particular act be a crime if carried out for journalistic purposes (irrespective of motive) but not if carried out for any other purpose? This is the sensible question which the Newspaper Society, representing the regional and local press, has just asked the Home Office. A film or drama critic has the same rights of free speech as any member of the public — and no more — when he reviews a show. A leader-writer has no God-given right to defame an individual, however passionately he may wish to condemn his behaviour. Journalists in this country draw their strength as representatives of the public from the very fact that they themselves are ordinary citizens, in no way singled out from the rest. Once they are subject to special laws, they will demand special privileges, too. The result could lead to even greater tension between the press and Parliament than exists already.

But why bring in the criminal law at

all? Calcutt says this is necessary "because only the criminal law can guarantee prompt relief (i.e., arrest or removal) to the victim and provide a sufficient deterrent to the intruder". This underestimates the possibility of toughening up the civil law, and the effect that one or two successful actions brought under the civil law would have. The Calcutt report draws attention to the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act 1875, "which makes it an offence persistently to follow someone about, to watch or beset a person's house, business or workplace or the approach to it... with a view to compelling him to do something he does not wish to do". This could cover a journalist attempting to pressure someone into giving an interview he does not wish to give. For some unexplained reason, Calcutt says "it is unlikely that the act would be invoked against the press". Surely it would be better to try that path rather than bring in the criminal law? Calcutt does, of course, propose that it would be a defence if the act was done "for the purpose of preventing, detecting or exposing the commission of any crime, or other seriously antisocial conduct, or for the protection of health or safety". The committee thought that the phrase "in the public interest" was too broad to be used.

But what can be said of "seriously antisocial conduct"? In the detailed argument Calcutt says revelations about the private life of a public figure would be justified if his behaviour "adversely affects his public duties or is so hypocritical that the public is likely to be seriously misled".

But can a dose of political hypocrisy always be classed as "seriously antisocial conduct"? Could politics survive without it? There would surely be even more argument and scope for confusion in the courts than if the phrase "public interest" was used.

The Newspaper Society has done well to open up the debate on this aspect of Calcutt. The Newspaper Publishers Association, speaking for the national newspapers, is also reviewing the whole report and will be making its comments known. David Waddington, the home secretary, while accepting the creation of new criminal offences "in principle", is showing a welcome disposition to hear further argument on the detailed proposals. One hopes that the television world is not so absorbed by its own problems that it fails to realise the threat which Calcutt could pose to all investigative reporting, in whatever medium.

THE PRESS

Charles Wintour

Softly spoken words of war

Jonathon Green listens to the jargon used by military men to deaden the sounds of battle

"THE essence of deterrence is a credible force posture on the ground which leaves the opponent to conclude that the outcome will be less than desirable from his point of view. So there is a linkage between a credible force posture and the effectiveness of the deterrent."

Thus America's General Alexander Haig, talking about the Gulf on Radio 4's *Today* programme, and showing that however far he may have come from his glory days as the US Secretary of State, he can still strut that strategic stuff. Out it poured: "psyops", "force density", "capability", all rolling off his military tongue with nary a stumble.

There is nothing quite like a potential war-fighting situation to bring out what some call gobbledygook, others (mainly American) call jargon, and the majority speech — nuclear missiles, chemical warfare, civilian casualties — emerge reborn: "weapons of mass destruction", "NBC", "collateral damage". As for "war" itself, it does not exist: instead we have "conflict", and if that breaks out, do not expect so loaded a term as "winning": what we shall do, given the optimum scenario, is "prevail".

The further one gets into the strategic vocabulary, the more arcane it becomes: the ability to hit back after the other side has fired first becomes "second strike counterforce credibility": laying waste to crowded cities is "countervalue targeting" and killing your own troops is "accidental delivery". Even bombing has its linguistic alternative. Grilled by US correspondents at the height of the Vietnam war, a spokesman whined, "Bombing, bombing, it's not bombing. It's air support."

Quite what spawned this monstrous regiment of euphemisms and melloterm terminology is debatable, but, as in any jargon, for those on the inside it is a means of ordaining the priesthood (you can't join the team if you can't talk the lingo) and, for the great uninformed in this nuclear age (the merciful decline of the cold war notwithstanding), of making the unpalatable palatable.

"If you can't convince them, confuse them," suggested President Harry Truman around the time he was dispatching the Enola Gay to Hiroshima, and his



Can you say that again? General Alexander Haig, the master of warspeak

The ability to hit back becomes 'second strike counterforce credibility'

dictum has remained, masking the otherwise distasteful and underpinning an infinity of press conferences ever since.

This was not always the way. For millennia the military spade could be called just that. Blood and guts, hack and slay. But those were other days, and war, which was enthusiastically described as such, was still something to be proud of. Even this century's two world wars, while infinitely productive of slang, rate low on jargon. The army had its weird terminology — "caps, officers, for the use of", that sort of thing — but it was hardly the same as today's "linguistic obfuscation, civilians, for the confusing of".

The development of the current terminology has several strands. In the first place we no longer venerate bloodshed, let alone megadeath-dealing weaponry. Therefore we are less candid. The Duke of Wellington could observe gleefully, "I don't know what effect these men will have upon the enemy, but by God, they terrify me," but General Haig can only refer to his "credible force posture".

War is also far more technological, and as we have all learnt from the computer, technology demands its own vocabulary. Finally, modern war, irrespective of its proxies, is dominated by the superpowers, and especially (as in the current dispute) by America. As long as the US's technology dominates the "strategic arena", military language retains a Stateside bent. Indeed, we Brits rate rather low on warspeak. If American

spokesmen resemble Dr Strangelove's General Buck Turgidson, jargonists every one, then our representatives come strictly from the school of Group Captain Lionel Mandrake, DSO, DFC.

There is the reticence, the stiff upper lip and the usual "what you don't know won't hurt you" of our nanny state, but all that can be put across in standard English. Witness the measured insouciance of our naval commanders, undoubtedly as hardnosed as the highest-tech American, but schooled in a public demeanour that still affords to equate war's bloodshed and terror with a rather sticky house match.

YET America, even in the nuclear age, has not always been so clinical. Witness General Curtis LeMay, first head of the Strategic Air Command (motto: "Peace Is Our Profession"). When a fellow officer criticised his 1949 strike plans on the grounds that "levelling large cities has a tendency to alienate the affections of the inhabitants and does not create an atmosphere of goodwill after the war", the general was less guarded. This was, after all, the man who would in 1967 threaten to bomb the Vietnam "back to the stone age". The Soviet Union would be reduced, within two hours, to a smoking, radiating ruin, he said. Or, as LeMay later put it: "We might have destroyed Russia completely and not skinned our elbows doing it."

Now that, if one might be so bold, is credibility.

Requests from the front line

UK troops in the Gulf are tuning in to home thoughts

FOR the past two weeks Britain has been employing a secret weapon in the Gulf — record requests transmitted to our boys in the region by the British Forces Broadcasting Service (BFBS).

Until the middle of the month, the future of the 45-year-old BFBS was in doubt. Because it is funded by the Ministry of Defence, the service feared it might become a victim of "peace dividend" cuts in the military budget.

Now it has come just in time for the autumn reshuffle, which Britain's 1,700 men in the Gulf keep in touch with their loved ones. Half an hour of the *Sinatra Brass* Monday morning programming on Radio One was devoted to nearly 100 requests for songs in the Gulf. This segment of the show was part of the BFBS's three live daily half-hour broadcasts to the region. The BFBS broadcasts using short-wave frequencies vacated by the BBC World Service, via the BBC's transmitter in Cyprus.

In normal circumstances the BFBS acts as a production house for local stations broadcasting to British forces stationed in West Germany, Cyprus, Hong Kong, Belize, the Falklands and Brunei. The service supplies a special news bulletin, which goes out by satellite. Record requests and other special programmes are sent on tape.

Since 1982, the BFBS has been part of a curious semi-private venture, the Services Sound and Vision Corporation (SSVC), headed by Alan Protheroe, the former BBC assistant director-general. The SSVC collects the best of British television programmes for forces' television stations in West Germany, Cyprus and the Falklands. The corporation is also responsible for the Combined Services Entertainment unit, which puts on live shows. Phil Collins as a latter-day Vera Lynn visiting Dabarn?

ANDREW LYCETT
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"We are more efficient now," says Mr Hall, who must preside over cutbacks of £5 million a year from



As seen on television: Kate Adie, on the front line, but will she now become “multi-disciplinary”?

He says his priority in the coverage will be to ensure that his "strong firepower", Kate Adie, Michael MacMillan and John Simpson, who have already been working hard for three weeks, do not burn out "when the big push comes".

"News and current affairs staff must come together to produce questioning, lively news. When the instincts of news — to get there, get it back, make it accurate and right — and the instincts of current affairs — to question, to push, to ask, to probe.

It costs the BBC £1,000 for each satellite feed from the Gulf for every fresh news bulletin. If foreign affairs runs over budget, it will be the other areas — home news, business and social affairs which suffer.

changed by the existing dispensation of hectoring bilge which passes for "youth programming". But if that quizical character, the youth of today, is unhappy with wall-


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Seeing red across the village green

As fur flies in Feckenham, Sally Brompton asks urban exiles about rural contentment

On one of her three attempts at country living, the writer Jill Tweedie made the mistake of bringing up the subject of tree preservation at a dinner party. The effect of her casual remark was electrifying.

"This farmer, who was admittedly drunk at the time, started shouting at me," says Ms Tweedie. "He said, 'You swallows come and go but I'm always here and don't you tell me what to do with my trees.' I thought they were everybody's trees but he thought they were his. It was the worst row I've ever had."

Ms Tweedie learnt that, in the country, "you don't raise any subjects. The less controversial, the less committed, the less deeply you feel about anything — except, possibly, the countryside — the better off you will be. And even the countryside is very controversial, really, due to the fact that you may be sitting next to the farmer who runs it."

This painful lesson — Ms Tweedie lists her recreation in *Who's Who* as "getting out of London, getting back to London" — is being learnt daily by the soaring numbers of urban exiles. Country life has its own set of hierarchies, rules and orders, and immigrants ignore them at their peril. An extreme example is provided by Mark Rimell, a businessman who is currently at war with the 360 villagers of Feckenham in Hereford and Worcester.

Mr Rimell recently bought the village's former vicarage for £500,000, plus the village green, and proceeded to introduce his own parking restrictions, enforced by private wheelclamping. His attempt to close down the village

pub because of the noise was thwarted by the villagers. Whether he eventually wins or loses the parking battle, he is unlikely to find himself a popular member of the village community.

While Mr Rimell would appear to be indifferent to that particular aspect of country living, other village newcomers want very much to be a part of local life. According to Nigel Thrift, a professor of geography at Bristol University, who is researching the impact of the middle classes in country areas, it is the search for a community which attracts many people to village life.

"Some people become 'local' really quite fast — possibly because the criterion for membership of a village demands a lesser number of years' residence than it used to," Professor Thrift says. "But I don't think that most people who move to villages worry so much about fitting in. I think they're very much attracted to the countryside, and often assume a community is part of that."

Jilly Cooper, the novelist, and her husband Leo, a publisher, feel they have become part of the community of the Cotswold village of Bisley, to which they moved from London more than seven years ago. Mrs Cooper lists the essential rules of rural living as follows: "Pay all local bills on the nail, keep to the footpaths, look after the badgers, say 'please' and 'thank you' in the village shop or they won't save bread for you when the village is snowed under, don't cut down trees unless they're dead and you plan to plant some more, and don't hide your planning permission application under the honeysuckle and then put up some hideous modern house."

Even the smallest property

alterations can cause bitter resentment among local inhabitants, as the writers Margaret Forster and Hunter Davies discovered when they bought their house in Loweswater, Cumbria, three years ago. Their crime was to change the house's name in order to give it a separate identity from the similarly-named house next door.

"All the locals were terribly upset when we changed the name," Mr Davies says. "They felt we were breaking tradition and that a house name should be kept forever. Even people who are now our best friends wish we hadn't changed it."

Although the couple both come from Carlisle, which is 30 miles away, Mr Davies says: "We could be from the Ganges or Australia as far as the people in Loweswater are concerned. Cumbrian people take a long time to accept you. In the old tradition they winter you and summer you and winter you again, and then they say hello."

"The important thing is not to be flash and noisy, just take it quietly and slowly."

Such advice would not impress Laurie Taylor, the sociologist and broadcaster, who passionately hates the countryside and all the rules — both written and unwritten — which accompany rural life.

"The country is increasingly a series of instructions about how you should handle it," says Professor Taylor, safely ensconced in his fourth-floor flat in King's Cross, north London. "It's totally artificial, like being on a film set surrounded by things you're allowed to admire, a series of views and pointless walks on which it's impossible to tell the difference between the place you set off from and the place you've arrived at."

He is not surprised to find urban refugees increasingly returning to cities and towns. "I'm always reading articles by people who have moved to the country and spend the first three months

'Don't hide the planning application behind the honeysuckle'

writing about how wonderful country life is. Then there's complete silence for six months, and then you read this article about how wonderful London is.

"People become more narrow-minded when they move to the country because there's a smaller selection of people to move among. It's an abandonment of the rest of the human race."

The dearth of like-minded people drove Ms Tweedie and her husband, the author and critic Alan Brien, back to London after

four years in Lincolnshire. Having always judged people by their abstract qualities — "what they felt about abstract ideas such as politics" — Ms Tweedie quickly discovered that "in the country all that is very dangerous territory. So you had to look much more at what sort of human qualities people had, and get much less critical."

"If anybody in London said something to me like 'all blacks should be caulked out of the country' I would either cut them off completely or argue it out with them, but in the country that person is going to be living opposite you forever, and there's nothing to be gained from a full-frontal attack, so you have to focus on the fact that underneath all that they're good people."

She particularly hated belonging to the local dinner-party set, "where the squire picks you up, and decides you're all right. You go to start with because you're gregarious and you feel 'why not',

and it's kind of them to ask, but you're aching with unspoken things at the end of the evening. You retire from it because you know that the third time you're not going to swallow it down, and that means row."

Class in general was something about which she became very conscious in village life. "It's not a town problem. In the country, class hits you like a bomb." She and her husband discovered that the lord of the manor who had sold them their house had retained the mineral and quarrying rights over the land, "and the hunt had a right over all sorts of places and you, as city folk, can't say 'I'm a hunt saboteur' because the village is totally dependent on this man, and they've got all kinds of deals going that you know nothing about."

She returned with relief to London. "The country is a pretty dream," she says, "but the reality is a nightmare. It's the movement and life of a town."



Seat of discontent: the village green at Feckenham, whose new owner has introduced wheelclamps for parked cars, and attempted unsuccessfully to close the pub

Gardens and a 'soft' regime — will open jail suit the Guinness case men?

THE former naval air station at Ford, near Arundel in Sussex, used to be known as "the gentlemen's prison", but if, as seems possible, it becomes the temporary home of the three sentenced men in the Guinness fraud case, they will not find themselves surrounded by any social or financial elite of fellow wrongdoers.

Although most of Ford Open Prison's 550 inmates are men guilty of non-violent crime, they also include 30 "lifers", many of whom are coming towards the end of sentences imposed for domestic murder. All inmates have numbers, all are addressed by surname, and none enjoys any kind of privilege based upon his previous status.

But Antony Fletcher, a member and former chairman of Ford's board of visitors, says a "very, very relaxed atmosphere" prevails within Britain's second largest open prison. "There are no keys, the food is excellent, and the inmates live either in individual cubicles in the huts, or in what used to be the petty officers' mess," he says. "They can abscond without difficulty; the surrounding fence is there much more to keep people out than to keep inmates in."

Surprisingly, at a time when so many conventional prisons are severely overcrowded,

Ford is not always full. Inmates can use the public telephones whenever they wish — to a maximum allowance of £12 a month — and write letters which are neither monitored nor censored. Incoming letters are opened and inspected to ensure that they contain no unacceptable enclosures, such as drugs, but are not read. "To that extent they would be able to issue instructions relating to business or any other kind of external interest," Mr Fletcher says.

The inmates — they are never referred to as prisoners — can fill out a form authorising specified "privileged visitors" in addition to immediate family: each is allowed one ordinary and one "privileged" visit a month. Up to four visitors are allowed at one time, and conversations are private at individual tables.

"The governor, Major Barry Smith, is excellent and sees to it that there is work for everyone for a modest remuneration," Mr Fletcher says. "There is a market garden which grows plants and ornamental trees, for instance, and an industry department. And a wide range of local community service is encouraged, like cleaning in a mental institution, maintaining church grounds, bell ringing and, in one instance I recall,



Guilty: Lord Kagan (left) and Keith Best

refereeing some of the local football matches."

The £5 million fine imposed on Ronson, one of Britain's richest men, is almost five times as much as the financial penalties imposed ten years ago on another wealthy man, Lord Kagan, the textiles millionaire who was jailed for ten months on four counts of stealing from his own company and three of falsifying accounts. His fines, costs and tax liabilities on his textiles empire amounted to more than £1 million. Three years ago Geoffrey Collier, a former director of Morgan Grenfell,

received a suspended prison sentence for insider dealing and a £25,000 fine, and Keith Best, the former Conservative MP for Yms Mon, was sentenced to four months' jail for dishonestly making multiple share applications to British Telecom, and was fined £3,000. The fine was increased to £4,500 when Best's sentence was quashed by the Appeal Court, after he had spent five days in Brixton prison.

As category D prisoners, sentenced in London, it was thought likely yesterday that Ernest Saunders, Gerald Ronson and Anthony Parous would spend a short period, perhaps as little as two to three weeks, in a local prison such as Wandsworth or Wormwood Scrubs, before being transferred to an open prison.

But should they be in prison at all, where the cost of holding them ranges from £170 a week in an establishment such as Ford to a maximum of £500 in high security, and from which they can contribute little — or, in terms of their specific expertise, nothing — to outside society?

Paul Cavadino, the senior information officer of the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders (Nacro), says: "Certainly the prospect of a prison sentence in cases

like this serves no purpose as a deterrent. For people who commit major financial crimes, the possibility of public disgrace and financial ruin is a far greater deterrent than any sentence which could be imposed by the courts. In other words, they would only offend in the first place if they thought they would get away with it undetected."

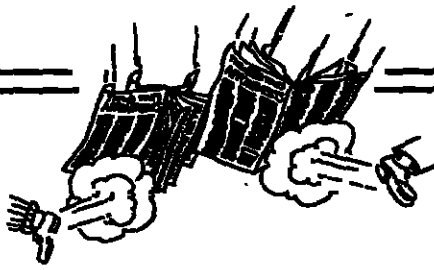
"But it would be wrong for judges to make an exception of particular people, because this would be seen to be unfair. It is an accident of historical development in Britain that prison is widely used as a penalty, and if any change was made in this it would have to be applied to all non-violent offenders across the board."

Mr Cavadino acknowledges that many people who are guilty of non-violent crime have displayed qualities of ingenuity, resourcefulness, leadership and drive which, in other circumstances, would be regarded as admirable. "It would obviously make sense to try to tap those skills in a more positive way," he says.

Such reforms lie in the future, however. In the meantime, Saunders, Ronson and Parous — and possibly Sir Jack Lyons — will find no rich man's prison awaiting them.

WILLIAM GREAVES

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& BRIEFLY Soft line for rough men

COSMETICS To Go has launched its sixth mail order range, which includes a men's line improbably named Hollyhocks and "designed to be irritatingly impractical in a sports bag or communal shower yet gloriously sumptuous in the privacy of your own bathroom". The range encompasses several shampoos with names such as Herbaceous (for greasy hair, with argilla clay and spearmint oil), Creeper (butter-milk and corn silk, palmarosa oil and vanilla mixed into sodium lauryl sulphate) "to soften men's curly hair", and Hollyhocks, "soft shampoo for men's long hair". Also in the range is a "Bees Make Honey" men's soft hair conditioner, a bubblebath and something called Pansy, "a concentrated essence for men: addictive blackberry mixed with a disturbing musk". Can it catch on? Prices range from £2.50 to £6.75, or for £25 you can order a "Rough and Hairy" assortment of all the manly potions wrapped in sackcloth. Telephone Freephone 0800 373 366 for a free catalogue.

Regency revival

ALTHOUGH the completion of the Brighton Pavilion restoration is four years away, the marketing of the royal pavilion is well under way. Some of the more spectacular pieces in the catalogue from the pavilion shop are reproductions of the famous crocodile settee (£5,700) and brightly coloured tiled fireplace (£1,850), with bird motifs, a faux-marble Brighton card table and claw-footed George Smith armchairs. All are produced by Smith & Watson of New York. Another New York company, Patterson, Flynn & Martin, is responsible for the reproductions of pavilion carpet designs, which sell from £130 per linear yard, and

a third, Brunschwig & Fils, produces wallpapers and fabrics with names such as Partridge, Pagoda, Banana Tree, Cockatoo and Orientalia Chintz, echoing the most garish excesses of the regency era. Those with a passion for gilt and chinoiserie should send off for the free 32-page catalogue, which also includes designs by British talents such as Matthew Rice and English Eccentrics, to the Pavilion Shop, 4/5 Pavilion Buildings, Brighton, BN1 1UE.

Shaker expands

LONDON'S Shaker Shop, which has spawned many imitators, is expanding its range. The latest collection includes accessories such as brooms, mirrors and hangers. All are displayed in the Shaker Shop catalogue (£3 from the shop at 25 Harcourt Street, London W1H 1DT).

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Paradise is not a ball

A SPECIAL and terrible kind of awfulness afflicts American multi-national mini-series, though after *War and Remembrance* we may not see too many more of them. Even I stopped watching that one around episode 38, after they were careless enough to dispose of my thespian father with a landmine. The word from Hollywood was that the ratings were bad enough there to halt the whole genre. Alas, that word arrived too late to halt *Murder in Paradise* (ITV), which sprawls across 240 minutes of last night's and tonight's viewing.

From the moment that Rod Steiger, giving his celebrated impression of two tons of condemned veal, announced that he no longer had a daughter, it was clear that we were in for a cut-price *King Lear* on sea. A voice-over duly announced that people were dying in London, but apparently not as a result of having to watch this drama, for soon enough we were back on a beach in Bermuda, with a lot of military bandmen and the voice was rambling on about the "once King" who turned out to be Edward VIII.

For a while, it looked as though the voice was going to give us the whole plot in abstract. "His presence lacks spontaneity," it said, over yet another close-up of big Rod emoting. Was it to be the first ever mini-series carrying its own hostile review simultaneously on the soundtrack? Not so. After about 30 minutes, we were duly established in Bermuda with Sir Harry Oakes and his family hanging around a lot of beach parties.

Yet, two hours on, Rod was still emoting all over the script like a buffalo in a hip bath. "Paradise is a ball," said his daughter, yet another television critic hidden in the cast list.

Not so much written as assembled from off-cuts of wartime Bermudan tourist guides, the drama sank so slowly into the sand that it took the whole of last night to set up the murder victim, his likely killer, the woman who loved him and the Mafia involvement of various refugee Nazis.

Lines such as: "Hello Count, we have all been trying to figure you out," do not inspire confidence in the future of television script-writing. Many of the cast seem to have been left over from early 1970s episodes of *Hawaii Five-O*, but the romantic lead, Armando Assante, went even further back, to impressions of the young Rossano Brazzi. When all else failed him, as often it did, the director settled for lingering shots of the ocean, as if hoping for the appearance of Moby Dick or at least a rubber shark.

Several decades seemed to elapse during last night's episode, though in fact we remained inside 1943. The only mystery was why the Duke of Windsor was being played by Andrew Ray, hitherto a George VI specialist, while the Duchess was in the hands of an actress bearing a resemblance to George Wood. By midnight we had some witchcraft, or at any rate a few dead chickens, and there was at last a glimpse of Rod Steiger going up in flames. If viewers elect to sacrifice another two hours to this everyday story of singed folk, they might like to know that tonight the trial, a lot more Rossano Brazzi impressions, and even the flashbacks, will all be repeated. Nothing is left to chance: the Duke of Windsor gets re-introduced as "a recently abdicated ex-King" which must be even worse than being a recently abdicated King, and the Duchess now resembles Flora Robson on a bad morning.

The putative villain is described as "a New York stockbroker who took to breeding hens". Presumably including the one that laid this marathon egg. Could the Duke of Windsor have done it in his sleep? How much do you have to pay actors to get caught in a script like this? Is there any hope that it was shot on self-destructing video tape to preclude any repeat? By the end, the only remaining mystery beyond those was how the cameraman managed to remain awake long enough to film yet another sunset for the mercifully closing titles.

SHERIDAN MORLEY

DANCE

Guiding light for progressive soles

John Ashford has sparked a revolution in contemporary dance. Profile by Debra Craine

When The Place Theatre won the Prudential Award for Dance in June, the judges praised its director, John Ashford, for making it "a centre of innovation and excellence in dance". The next month, when Ashford himself was shortlisted for October's Digital Dance Premier Award, the judges described him as "the imaginative and indefatigable director who has turned The Place into Britain's leading dance venue". Clearly, this is Ashford's year. Yet the man who is arguably the most influential figure in British contemporary dance today is not impressed.

"I have no sense of personal grandness," says the 46-year-old Ashford, dismissing the praise. "I frankly did much more difficult, and I think in the end, more important work at the ICA and nobody even noticed. I didn't get any citations or awards, and all I'm doing is the same thing here."

What Ashford has done at The Place is taken a tiny, little-known venue, tucked away in a side street across from Euston Station, and transformed it into the foremost showcase for contemporary dance in Britain. Arriving in 1986, he found a 240-seat theatre (an offshoot of the Contemporary Dance Trust organisation) in its infancy as a low-key performance space. He doubled the amount of time devoted to dance, introduced an "open door" artistic policy, and produced annual seasons of British and international contemporary

dance. He created what is virtually a laboratory of dance experimentation and helped develop new talent and shape the tastes of a dance-going public.

The downside to his achievements is the power he holds, and the possible abuse of it. Disgruntled artists complain that a "John Ashford Seal of Approval" is needed to ensure success. "I criticise myself for being unaware of that power," is his response. "It's a very tiny backwater, contemporary dance, and it's not difficult to be powerful within it. Someone recently told me that I had just devastated a choreographer by what I'd said to him after a performance. It worried me a lot. I am not out to stop anyone being a success."

Ashford's own success is all the more remarkable because he has virtually no background in the field. He came to dance through theatre, but if things had worked out as he originally wanted, television would have been his chosen career. After reading English at Leicester and drama at Manchester, he offered himself to the BBC. "I was one of the 12 shortlisted to be a trainee

assistant director. Six people got it and not me, and they were all from Oxford and Cambridge: that was my first lesson."

Starting from what he saw as a rejection by the mainstream, he went into alternative theatre, as did many others, "not so much because we were interested in the arts but because we had some things to say about the way the world was arranged." His professional directorial debut occurred at London's Oval House with *Supergirl* of 69, "a multi-media cartoon-strip examination of the manipulation of the image of women by men."

Subsequent career moves saw him in many guises, including theatre critic for *Time Out*, freelance administrator, manager of the Theatre Upstairs at the Royal Court, assistant director at the main theatre downstairs, and associate director of the Theatre Royal, Stratford East. He finally settled in 1977 as director of the ICA Theatre.

During the next seven years (with a year off in Japan), Ashford took the ICA programme away from conventional plays and increasingly into performance work. His interest in dance was born in Japan, where he saw a lot of traditional Japanese theatre in which "dance, acting and music were indistinguishable from each other; writing was the thing which one thought about least. So when I came back, I got much more interested in the multi-media area where choreography was as important an element as design,



John Ashford: "Indefatigable director who has turned The Place into Britain's leading dance venue"

music, text and performance."

Back in England, Ashford found himself out of step with the rest of the theatre community. "I believed the most interesting theatre was where those five elements met afresh as equals. People didn't understand. They could only see the hierarchical method of writing a play, and having the director interpreting it rather like the Word of God to the disciples. Emerging out of that into dance, suddenly all the collaborative processes which appeared to be eccentric to theatre were the norm."

When he took over The Place in 1986, it was not a dance house, although its comparatively large performing space ("as big as Sadler's Wells") made it an ideal

space for dance. Ashford's first task was to launch "Spring Loaded", an annual season which provides a forum for emerging British talent. Working on a small budget (£79,000 this year), backed up by inventive sponsorship deals, he has carried out an adventurous programme that included "April in Paris" (a season of French dance), "Indian Summer" (classical dance of South Asian origin), and his most ambitious season yet, the "Turning World", with an international line-up.

At the same time, he has become a modern-day Diaghilev, using his insight and skills as an impresario to bring together artists, even going so far as to provide office space and administrative

help to young companies such as DV8 and the Cholmondeleys. Essentially, Ashford is a proselytiser for contemporary dance. If sometimes not judgemental enough in his artistic standards, he is nevertheless not afraid to stand up in front of an audience and cajole them to come back, like a preacher and his congregation.

With that kind of faith, does he see a future for contemporary dance? "I think that the generation which persuaded me to be interested in dance is now coming to the beginning of its maturity. I don't see a similar strength of purpose among a succeeding generation yet, but I believe there will be. Dance is for this moment."

And all that was needed was a spoonful of sugar . . .

Would Nijinsky have stayed sane if arts counselling had been available? Sue Moore reports

Artist's agents receive a bad press. Actors complain about them, writers declare that literary agents misunderstand them, and musicians claim that managers and record companies care for nothing but profit. The managerial side of the arts world is popularly perceived as an unsavoury mix of philistinism and exploitation.

This image bears little relation to the daily routine of much arts administration. A great deal of the typical agent's time is spent acting as an agony aunt. "Clients ring in all the time with problems like mental blocks and stage-fright," says Anne, a young member of a large London theatrical agency. "I just try to be nice to them."

Like most agents, Anne has had no formal training for her unofficial role of counsellor, but from October she will be attending a unique training course, designed to give arts administrators a better understanding of their creative clients' needs. This scheme, the first of its kind in Britain, is being launched by Andrew Evans and Martin Lloyd-Elliott, co-founders of a company called Arts Psychology Consultants.

Arts Psychology has expanded rapidly since it was established two years ago. It now employs 20 therapists, who between them have counselled more than 500 clients, ranging from musicians to actors and film-makers, painters, playwrights and poets.

In response to requests from these clients and from the people whose job it is to organise their careers, Lloyd-Elliott and Evans have devised a new series of workshops and seminars. They aim to prevent mental ill-health in artists, giving the people who deal



Dancer Vaslav Nijinsky and pianist John Ogden: Two performers who suffered extreme mental stress due to creative pressures

with them a deeper understanding of the creative process.

Lloyd-Elliott, whose work as a psychologist draws on his own experience as a photographer and classical musician, rigorously counters criticism that such special attention simply reinforces the cliché of the precious artist.

"Creative people are not by nature more difficult, temperamental or neurotic," he says. "They are just different." But what is it that makes artists different? Why should artists, in particular, be singled out for special help?

Throughout history, this split between imaginative and real life has driven many creative and performing artists to distraction, often by way of drink or drugs. The first frank confession of insanity in English literature, by the 15th-century "brainsick" Thomas Hoccleve, is an early

expression of the mental instability which has afflicted innumerable poets, playwrights and novelists. The young Samuel Taylor Coleridge, temporarily unhinged, dropped out of Cambridge, enlisted in the Dragoons and had to be swiftly bought out under an insanity clause by his distressed family. William Blake's grip on reality was substantially loosened by his visions from the spirit world, and August Strindberg became unhealthily obsessed with alchemical gold-making during a three-year mental crisis in the middle of his career.

The dancer Nijinsky spent half his life in a mental institution; the concert pianist John Ogden also suffered from bouts of mental illness. Could these mental disturbances have been prevented by counselling sessions? And if they had been, would the work of Coleridge, Blake and Strindberg

have been different?

In all the arts, suicide is frequently the final manifestation of mental disorder: the composer Schumann attempted to drown himself, Virginia Woolf and Stevie Smith both succeeded, and Sylvia Plath also committed suicide. Could therapy have prevented Van Gogh from shooting himself in the stomach or stopped Bix Beiderbecke from drinking himself to an early death? If Vivien Leigh had had an understanding analyst, would she still be alive today or would she have ended up like the talented Hollywood actress Frances Farmer, who was admitted into a psychiatric hospital and rendered "sane" by means of a frontal lobotomy?

Evans, who worked as a jazz bassist and songwriter for 20 years before qualifying as a psychologist, points to a number of artistic traits, including extreme sensitiv-

ity and vivid imagination, neither of which are particularly compatible with tough competition.

But the main difference between artists and other people, he explains, is that "most people build their lives around realistic expecta-

tions. They live in the present. Artists, however, live in the future, on some degree of fantasy."

A capacity to enjoy or appreciate the work of artists does not necessarily lead to an understanding of their characters. "We all want a work of art in our sitting room," says Evans, "but most people wouldn't want to have an artist on their sofa. Working with creative types can be very hard and this is one of the problems we hope the workshops will help people to overcome."

Tim Steiner, musician and composer, is sceptical about the possible benefits of a course handling such problems. "Maybe some understanding agents could develop their counselling skills," he says, "but I am not convinced that you can train everybody to be good communicators."

Cynics could argue it is in the interest of an agent's bank balance to be sympathetic to clients, and Evans and Lloyd-Elliott do not dismiss the economic aspect of the agent/client relationship. "The bottom line is money," admits Evans. "It is in the interest of both agent and artist to prevent mental ill-health. A working artist is a lot more profitable than a non-working artist."

Psychology of the Artist, a ten-week, part-time course begins on October 10. For further information contact: Arts Psychology Consultants, 38 Earls Court Square, London SW5 9DQ. Telephone: 071-602 2707.

CRITICS' CHOICE: OPERA, DANCE AND MIXED MEDIA

LONDON OPERA

TOSCA: Jane Eaglen and David Rendall are the ill-starred lovers in Jonathan Miller's Fascist-period *Tosca* in tonight's performance. On Friday, Janice Cairns and Edmund Barham take their places. Neil Howlett is the Scarpia and Marco Guidarini conducts.

London Coliseum, St Martin's Lane, London WC2 (071-338 3161). Tonight, Fri, 8pm, £25-£37.50.

THE MAGIC FLUTE: The honours are divided between Nicholas Hymans' engaging production and Jeremy Sams' witty translation in the ENO's *Flute*, which is making its welcome return under the baton of Jane Glover. London Coliseum (as above). Tomorrow, 7.30pm, £25-£37.50.

PARTENOPE: Three performances of Handel's work are given by Madsen Opera at their usual off-the-beat-track location, 90 Grange Road, Ealing (081-579 7477). Tomorrow, Fri, Sat, 7.30pm, £5-£12.50.

OUTSIDE LONDON

JULIETTA: Martin's surrealist opera, to his own libretto, dates from 1936-7. The Slovak National Opera from Bratislava is conducted by Victor Matelk. King's Theatre, Edinburgh (031-225 5756). Tonight, 7.30pm, £3-£9.50.

TOSCA: Sir Alexander Gibson returns to the Scottish Opera, which he founded nearly 30 years ago, for a revival of Anthony Beech's production of *Tosca*. The Armenian-born Maria Abajan takes the title role, Arthur Davies is Cavaradossi, and Malcolm Donnelly plays Scarpia. Theatre Royal, Glasgow (041-332 9000). Sat, 7.15pm, £3-£9.

BARRY MELLINGTON

DANCE

THE OVERCOAT: Rudolf Nureyev in a made-to-measure role based by Fleming Flindt on Oogol's trag-comic story. With the Cleveland San José

Ballet, who also dances their own showpiece, *Quicksilver*. Playhouse, Edinburgh (031-225 5756). Tonight, tomorrow, 7.30pm, mat today, 2.30pm, £5-£16.50.

SAMA BALLE: A company from Sri Lanka with colourful masks and costumes, in a mixture of exotic classical and folk styles. Sadler's Wells, Rosebury Avenue, London EC1 (071-278 8916). Fri, Sat, 7.30pm, £4-£16.

COPPELIA: Nureyev plays the old toy maker for the first time, appearing with the Cleveland San José Ballet in Dennis Nahat's production of the Delibes classic. Playhouse, Edinburgh (as above). Fri, Sat, 7.30pm, mats, Sat, Sun, 2.30pm, £4-£12.50.

AFTER THE ARK: Jane Dudley presents her first time, appearing with the London premiere of Sophie Maslow's *The Village / Kneve*, as part of a celebration of Jewish culture in dance, music and song. Purcell Room, South Bank Centre, London SE1 (071 928 8800). Tue-Sept 6, 8pm, £7-£8.

JOHN PERCIVAL

MIXED MEDIA

SEVEN OBSESSIONS: Seven new installation works which crossover sculpture, photography, painting and performance. Mark Thompson (US) has installed a room of beeswax bricks to create a hive for 80,000 bees. In Daniel Viner's (UK) "Conversation Piece" three robotic figures use everyday objects as a means of communication. Whitechapel Art Gallery, Whitechapel High Street, London E1 (071-377 0107). Tue-Sun, 11am-5pm, Wed, 11am-8pm, free. Until Sept 30.

DAVID GLASS NEW MIME ENSEMBLE: First ever staging of E.C. Segar's world famous comic strip, *Popeye in Exile*. Full of romance and adventure and good for all ages from seven upwards.

Assembly Rooms (Venue 3), 54 George Street, Edinburgh (031-226 2426). Today-Sat, 4pm, £5 (£4).

LIVE ART WEEK: The Serpentine Gallery celebrates performance art with a wide range of provocative pieces throughout the week. Works include John Carson's "So What" which uses humorous Irish story-telling traditions and slides to examine Irish life (Sat, Sun, 1pm, £3.50, £2), and Marty St James's and Anne Wilson's living sculpture, "Cave Monuments" (Sat, Sun, 3pm, free).

MUMMENSCHANS: Swiss-based mime group show a selection of the best of their work. An evening full of fantasy, with the cast disguised in wrappings to create non-h-tech human situations. Sadler's Wells, Rosebury Avenue, London EC1 (071-278 8916). Tue-Sept 8, 8pm, 7.30pm, mats, Sept 8, 2.30pm, £4-£12.50.

THE BOW GAMELAN: Recognised as Britain's "ecological sound terrorists", they create unusual orchestras of recycled debris using domestic and industrial appliances. A new show for indoor spaces. Studio 1, Crisp Road, London W6 (081-748 3394). Tue-Sept 15, 8pm, £7 (£5) (not Sun).

GHISLAINE BODDINGTON

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'Tight noose' will force Saddam to quit Kuwait

From NICHOLAS WOOD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT, IN HELSINKI

THE enforcement of United Nations economic sanctions will gradually tighten the noose around Iraq and compel it to withdraw from Kuwait, Margaret Thatcher said yesterday.

The prime minister's remarks came as international attention shifted from the possibility of a sudden military strike in the Gulf to diplomatic efforts to secure an Iraqi withdrawal. She made no direct reference to either option, but her use of the word "gradually" in connection with the pressure being applied on President Saddam Hussein suggested she is ready for a long haul.

Mrs Thatcher's comments followed an hour-long meeting with a

group of senior ministers in London, which reviewed the latest events in the Gulf. Her remarks were broadcast on Finnish television last night as she flew into Helsinki for a two-day visit.

She again emphasised the importance of the internationally approved trade embargo on Iraq in forcing President Saddam to back down. "The stranglehold — the noose — will gradually tighten until they have withdrawn from Kuwait."

British officials travelling with the prime minister emphasised the metaphor by describing the implementation of the UN resolutions as the "tourniquet" that would get the Iraqis out of Kuwait.

Mrs Thatcher also condemned President Saddam as a "ruthless dictator" and deplored his use of Western women and children as "pawns" in his schemes.

Referring to the EC she said: "The European Community had its resolutions and agreed those fairly quickly. It did not fall quickly into line with regard to sending troops at all and forces there. We did immediately — the others, I am afraid, took rather longer."

Asked whether Britain's aims in the Gulf extended to toppling President Saddam, British sources reiterated that the objective was to get him out of Kuwait and to restore that country's legitimate government.

The decision by Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the UN secretary-general, to hold talks with Tariq Aziz, the Iraqi foreign minister, was said by the sources to be "compatible" with Mrs Thatcher's previous firm rejection of negotiations with President Saddam. They said the secretary-general was going to Amman armed with a UN mandate to restore Kuwaiti sovereignty.

Mrs Thatcher will today hold talks with Harri Holkeri, the prime minister of Finland, and President Mauno Koivisto. Tomorrow she will address a meeting of centre-right parties.



Thatcher arrives in Helsinki

Jail trio taste the low life

Continued from page 1

when he was arrested at his lawyer's office on charges related to the Guinness affair and spent the night in Victorian cells below Bow Street magistrates' court. On that occasion he suffered the ignominy of losing his belt, shoe laces and tie as an anti-suicide measure, and being forced to mingle with the prostitutes and down and outs who invariably make up Bow Street's overnight clientele still rankles.

Ronson is, perhaps, the one with most to lose. A champagne lifestyle with a Hampstead mansion and a luxury yacht on the Mediterranean are now replaced by prison derelicts and a bunk bed in a shared cell. Ronson is, however, a survivor. He also knows that, with time off for good behaviour, he could be home again early next year.

Parnes is the one most likely to be distressed by his changed circumstances. Although he has working class roots he has become used to a high quality lifestyle and possesses a sensitive character.

His time in an American remand prison is still a vivid memory but he is unlikely to be as roughly treated as he was on Terminal Island near Los Angeles. Not only was he abandoned by his jailors in the middle of an earth tremor still chained hand and foot, but for a time he shared a cell with a psychopath, who spent most of the day raving.

Sir Jack Lyons, meanwhile, will be sleeping tonight at his west London home preparing himself for surgery on Friday. He returns to court on September 25 to hear what Mr Justice Henry has in store for him.



A colleague places flowers at the spot in Hackney where PC Laurence Brown was shot dead yesterday while making a routine inquiry

Saddam seeks TV debate

Continued from page 1

Alexandria. "If Saddam Hussein accepts to evacuate Kuwait, we the Arabs, all of us, will collaborate and stand with one hand and ask the foreign troops in the area to leave."

Tom King, the defence secretary, reiterated in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, that Britain was committed to securing an Iraqi withdrawal through economic sanctions, but if those failed a military strike was a possibility. "I don't want to speculate on what might be necessary, but I rule nothing out," he said. President Saddam would be foolish to launch further attacks.

The prime minister and Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, emphasised the importance of keeping up the pressure on Iraq. "The danger is that people will react because the immediate danger has passed, but peace will only work if sanctions are effective," Mr Hurd said. Mrs Thatcher, interviewed by Finnish television in London before leaving for a three-day trip to Finland, said: "The stranglehold, the noose, will gradually tighten until they have withdrawn from Kuwait."

Iraq's information minister in-

sisted his country would not be swayed by the trade embargo. "If it was conceived as a weapon to crush and strangle Iraq, it won't work," Mr Kadhim said. But Baghdad is to impose food rationing on Saturday and the Palestine Liberation Organisation yesterday approached Iraq in the hope of securing food for Baghdad.

Shipping executives reported yesterday that warships were challenging most vessels in the Gulf to enforce the sanctions. They also said that no Iraqi ships had been detected in the Gulf in the past few days and that fears of war at sea were receding.

President Mitterrand of France, however, said the danger was growing daily. The world was following "a logic of war" that seemed to be increasing, he told the "Anatomy of Hate" conference in Oslo. "It does not mean that we do not have the opportunity of avoiding it, but the threat increases every day."

He urged the UN to play a more active role in international disputes. There were no international institutions capable of making their laws obeyed and respected and the UN should be given that role, he said. M Mitterrand again

ruled out any deal with Iraq unless it withdrew from Kuwait and freed foreign hostages. "There can be no arrangement that accepts a breach of law."

An American hostage was yesterday reported to have died of a heart attack in captivity in Iraq. Baghdad officials said the man, in his mid-50s, who had been held in Basra, would be handed over to the United States after a post-mortem examination. American officials would be allowed to take part in the examination.

In Vienna, the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries reached agreement on increasing oil output, but delayed an announcement to use their dissenting members — Iraq, Libya and Iran — time to attend a formal meeting today.

Iran said that any production increases should be linked with Western measures to ease their existing stocks. It called for an unprecedented joint meeting with the Paris-based oil watchdog, the International Energy Agency. The proposal will be put to today's meeting and delegates in Vienna feared it might delay an accord or even command support among potential waverers.

Konversiya sets alarm bells ringing

By HARVEY ELLIOTT
AIR CORRESPONDENT

ANOTHER Russian word that is gradually taking its place alongside perestroika and glasnost in the English language is setting alarm bells ringing in the offices of aircraft manufacturers on both sides of the Atlantic.

Konversiya is Russian for the word conversion, and describes the rapid changes going on in the Soviet Union as aerospace manufacturers switch their production facilities from military to civilian programmes. Mark Lambert, the editor of *Janes' All the World's Aircraft*, says that konversiya could soon result in Soviet aircraft giving manufacturers in the West a big challenge, because of the leap forward in technology and design and the availability of cheap labour.

Meanwhile, the Soviets are researching new types of fuel to power the aircraft of the future, including the use of methane instead of gasoline, which would be environmentally acceptable.

£30,000 stolen in driveway murders

By CRAIG SETON

DETECTIVES believed last night that robbery was the motive for the killings of a wealthy businessman and his colleague who were shot in the driveway of a house in Leicester early yesterday.

Police said £30,000 was missing from the Bentley of Gary Thompson, aged 32, who ran a national fast-food business. The money was a day's takings from his burger stalls at the City of Leicester Show on bank holiday Monday.

Mr Thompson, who was married with two children, was shot dead outside his house in Glen Road in the Oadby area of the city. A business associate, John Weston, aged 29, from Stoke on Trent, Staffordshire, was shot in the head and died in hospital.

Detectives at first thought the motive for the murders was business rivalry, but last night Detective Superintendent Graham Blandford said: "We are looking at the possibility that the motive may be one of robbery because we know Mr Thompson had as much as £30,000 in his vehicle. Practically all that money is missing."

Three years ago, Mr Thompson was jailed for 21 months on two charges of evading payment of £400,000 value-added tax on his company's multimillion-pound turnover. He had kept no records and was described by the trial judge as "a dishonest man who had scant regard for the law".

Police investigating the killings appealed yesterday for witnesses who might have seen a gold-coloured Ford Sierra speeding away from Mr Thompson's house. Detectives believed both men were shot by a man with a handgun. Mr Thompson's wife and children, aged 12 and 8, were in his house but did not witness the shooting, which happened at 2am. A neighbour said he had heard the sounds of an argument and fight outside Mr Thompson's house before shots rang out.

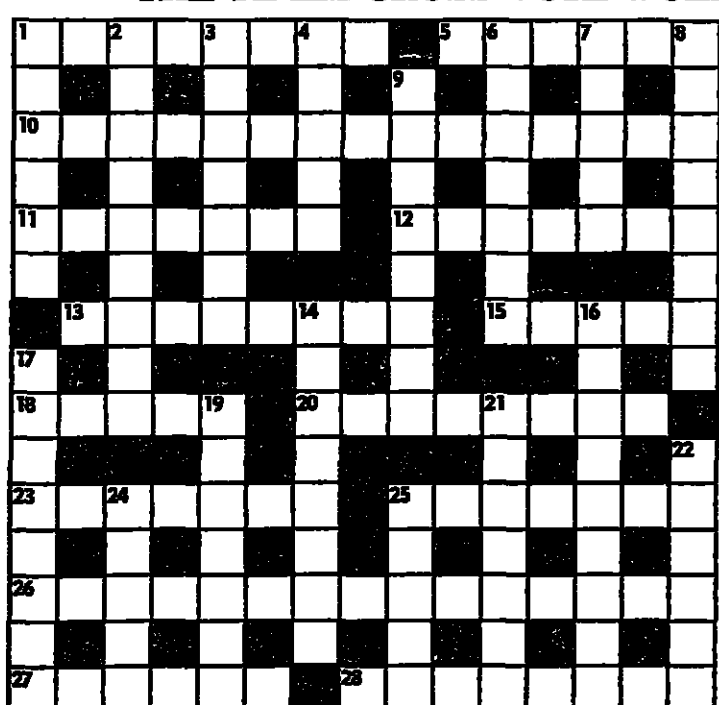
Leeds killings: Police were yesterday hunting the killers of two men and a woman who were murdered in two separate incidents in the same street in Chapeltown, Leeds, as 60,000 people packed into the inner-city district for its West Indian carnival.

Detective Superintendent Philip Revell-Johnson, of Leeds police, said one of the victims, Rachel Solomon, aged 21, was a "totally innocent bystander" who was shot dead with a handgun in Harehills Avenue in the early hours of yesterday.

An unidentified man of 28 was also shot dead at the time Miss Solomon was killed. Police said the shooting took place when a fight broke out during the street revels.

About five hours earlier, Frank Harris, aged 35, was stabbed to death with a machete by an assailant who also seriously injured another man in Harehills Avenue.

THE TIMES CROSSWORD PUZZLE NO 18,385



ACROSS
1 In the beginning, outlaw was sturdy (8)
5 Second vehicle involved in collision (6)
10 Make fast return with evidence of ill-health of about seventy (4,11)
11 Conventional usage acceptable in fashion note (7)
12 Petty as Polyphemus? (3,4)
13 By water pressure, clear mouth of channel (8)
15 Skill in speaking? Quite the opposite (5)
18 Designs from agency (5)
20 Corcoran was in charge of this cover-up (18)
23 Again, dress rule broken by boy (7)
25 A coloured resin lying about in volcanic crater (7)

DOWN
2 Single reproduction in book on unfinished temple (15)
27 Deserts from military district (6)
28 Time on deck for manoeuvres by the Horse Marines? (8)
1 Say nothing: a fault at confession (6)
2 Collection not generally accepted in church? That's almost untrue (9)
3 Suet cooked in salt develops a second skin (3,4)
4 Latin beat Polish, master held in article (5)
6 Exchange rate in dollars initially volatile (5,2)
7 American line about uranium attracting unhealthy interest (5)
8 Prevent increase in size for digest (4,4)
9 Obligated to look at a couple of points (8)
14 Power of the interpretive artist (8)
16 Gawkily seashore is the garden-land lady (9)
17 Out of place, but I'm to stay here in the middle (8)
19 Cut lady's slip (7)
21 Little bits one chucks around (7)
22 A Zoroastrian Shakespeare? (6)
24 Shaft for agricultural implement, it's commonly said (5)
25 One from Cuba has somewhat tragic upbringing (5)

This puzzle was solved within 30 minutes by eight per cent of the competitors of the 1990 London B regional final of The Times Collins Dictionary Crossword Championship

WORD-WATCHING

A daily safari through the language jungle. Which of the possible definitions is correct?

By Philip Howard

FUTCHER

a. To cause to stumble

b. A carriage bar

c. A curved chisel

ANSWER: c

NESSI

a. Curved script

b. A ski-jumping ski

c. An ignominy

ANSWER: b

SAGUARO

a. A dried up watercourse

b. A Mexican saddle

c. A quiver for arrows

ANSWER: a

SAGITTARY

a. A centaur

b. The Venetian armory

ANSWER: a

Answers on page 18

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M-ways/roads M4-M1 732
M-ways/roads M1-Dartford 733
M-ways/roads Dartford-T. M23 734
M-ways/roads M23-M4 735
M25 London Orbital only 736

National traffic and roadworks
National motorways 737
West Country 738
Wales 739
Midlands 740
East Angles 741
North-west England 742
North-east England 743
Scotland 744
Northern Ireland 745

AA Roadwatch is charged at 5p for 8 seconds (peak and standard) 5p for 12 seconds (off peak).
Concise crossword, page 13

WEATHER

Cloud and rain over Ireland will make slow but steady progress across Britain through the day. Many western areas of Scotland, England and Wales will have outbreaks of rain during the morning. As the rain moves east it will tend to die out from the south but high temperatures could set off the occasional shower in the south-east during the evening. Outlook: Cooler with showers chiefly in north and west.

ABROAD

MONDAY: t-thunder; d-drizzle; fg-fog; s-sun; si-sleet; sn-snow; f-fair; c-cloud; r-rain

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Precip
Algeria	27	SE	100	0
Algeria	27	SE	100	0
Algeria	27	SE	100	0
Algeria	27	SE	100	0
Algeria	27	SE	100	0
Algeria	27	SE	100	0
Algeria	27	SE	100	0
Algeria	27	SE	100	0
Algeria	27	SE	100	0
Algeria	27	SE	100	0

AROUND BRITAIN

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Precip
Scarborough	10	SE	72	cloudy
Hull	10	SE	72	cloudy
London	10	SE	72	cloudy
London	10	SE	72	cloudy
London	10	SE	72	cloudy
London	10	SE	72	cloudy
London	10	SE	72	cloudy
London	10	SE	72	cloudy
London	10	SE	72	cloudy
London	10	SE	72	cloudy

LONDON

Yesterday: Temp: max 6pm to 8pm, 27C (81F); min 8pm to 1am, 17C (63F). Humidity: 6pm, 45 per cent; 8pm, 45 per cent; 1am, 45 per cent. Rain: 0.2 in. Sun: 24 hr to 8pm, 3.7 hr. 1,016.1 mbars, steady. 1,000.1 mbars, steady.

HIGHEST & LOWEST

Monday: Highest day temp: Cromer, Norfolk, 27C (81F). Lowest day temp: Fair Isle, between Shetland and Orkney, 15C (59F). Highest night temp: Fair Isle, between Orkney and Shetland, 0.3C (33F). Lowest night temp: Fair Isle, between Orkney and Shetland, -1.1C (30F).

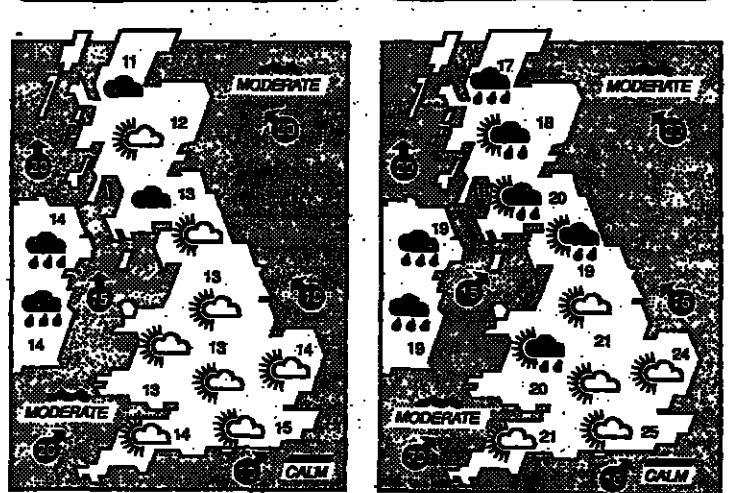
MANCHESTER

Yesterday: Temp: max 6pm to 8pm, 23C (73F); min 8pm to 1am, 15C (59F). Rain: 24hr to 8pm, 0.2 in. Sun: 24 hr to 8pm, 3.7 hr.

GLASGOW

Yesterday: Temp: max 6pm to 8pm, 20C (68F); min 8pm to 1am, 15C (59F). Rain: 24hr to 8pm, 0.2 in. Sun: 24 hr to 8pm, 3.7 hr.

AM PM



LIGHTING-UP TIME

London 7.54 pm to 6.00 am
Bristol 8.04 pm to 6.10 am
Edinburgh 8.16 pm to 6.15 am
Sheffield 8.07 pm to 6.14 am
Penzance 8.13 pm to 6.23 am

YESTERDAY

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Precip
Belfast	10	SE	72	cloudy
Belfast	10	SE	72	cloudy
Belfast	10	SE	72	cloudy
Belfast	10	SE	72	cloudy
Belfast	10	SE	72	cloudy

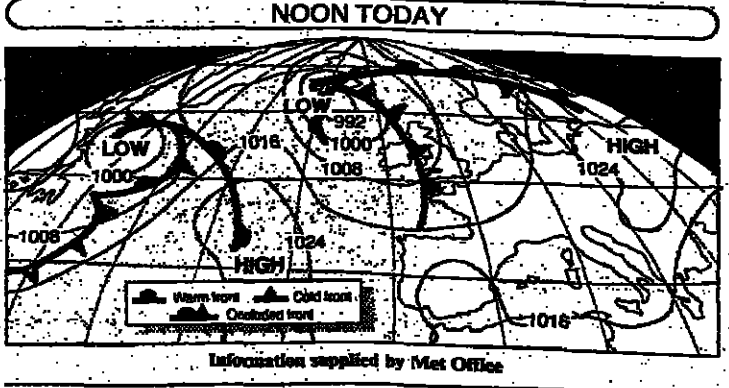
TOWER BRIDGE

Tower Bridge will be lifted at the following times today: 3pm, 7.15pm, 8.30pm, 10pm, 10.30pm and 10.45pm.

HIGH TIDES

Area	Time	Height
London Bridge	8.00	5.8
London Bridge	8.00	5.8
London Bridge	8.00	5.8
London Bridge	8.00	5.8
London Bridge	8.00	5.8

NOON TODAY



Information supplied by Met Office

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£30.00
stolen
driven
murder

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- DEGREE COURSE VACANCIES 32
- LAW 33
- DEGREE RESULTS 33
- SPORT 26-32

THE TIMES

BUSINESS

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 29 1990

City Editor
John Bell

Gas deal may renew import row

AN AGREEMENT between BP Exploration and Statoil, the Norwegian state-owned oil and gas company, is likely to renew the controversy over the possibility of gas imports into Britain from Norway, (Martin Barrow writes).

The two companies yesterday announced plans for "significant collaboration" in exploration, gas supply and technical research, which would result in a series of joint ventures. Energy analysts believe BP has signalled its intention to contest the British government's view that gas imports are unnecessary.

In 1985, the government vetoed a \$30 billion deal for the then state-owned British Gas to buy supplies from Norway, fearing that it would delay development of Britain's own gas reserves.

Seet tumbles

Seet, Scotland's largest producer of Harris tweed and tartan cloth, swung from a £201,730 pre-tax profit to a £335,862 pre-tax loss in the year ended April. No final dividend is planned, leaving shareholders with only the 1.6p interim, which has already been paid. Group turnover for the year ended April was £8.15 million, compared with £9.52 million.

Tunnel waiver

Eurotunnel has been granted emergency access to its bank lending facilities to allow work to continue on the cross-Channel link for another month. The waiver has been granted while the company struggles to raise a further £2.5 billion to finish the project.

Astec ahead

Astec (BSR), the electronics group, is beginning to reflect the benefits of rationalisation and earned pre-tax profits of £5.1 million in the six months ended June. Profits were zero in the first half of 1989. The interim dividend is held at 0.7p a share.

Temps, page 23

Templeton rises

Templeton Galbraith and Hansberger, the Bahamas-based fund manager, increased pre-tax profits in the half year to June by 17 per cent to \$35.3 million. The interim dividend is being lifted by a quarter to 5 cents.

Temps, page 23

THE POUND

US dollar
1.9480 (+0.0040)
W German mark
3.0263 (-0.0035)
Exchange index
96.7 (-0.3)

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share
1657.4 (+40.5)
FT-SE 100
2126.1 (+39.7)
New York Dow Jones
2802.97 (-8.66)
Tokyo Nikkei Avg
25710.76 (+569.00)
Closing Prices ... Page 25
Major indices and
major changes Page 22

INTEREST RATES

London Bank Base 10%
3-month interbank 14 1/4-14 3/4%
3-month eligible bills 14 1/4-14 3/4%
US Prime Rate 10%
Federal Funds 8%
3-month Treasury Bill 7.47-7.48%
30-year bonds 9 1/2-9 3/4%

CURRENCIES

London: New York
£ \$1.9480
DM \$2.5200
Sfr \$2.4983
¥ ¥110.1491
Sfr \$2.4983
Sfr \$2.4983
Sfr \$2.4983
Sfr \$2.4983
Sfr \$2.4983

GOLD

London Fixing:
AM \$382.55 pm \$388.25
close \$382.00-382.75 (\$196.25-196.75)
New York
Comex \$380.20-380.70

NORTH SEA OIL

Brent (Oct) ... \$25.90/bbl (\$25.90)
Denotes latest trading price

TOURIST RATES

Bank
Austria \$ 2.45
Belgium \$ 2.20
Canada \$ 1.35
Denmark \$ 1.35
France \$ 1.35
Germany \$ 1.35
Greece \$ 1.35
Hong Kong \$ 1.35
Italy \$ 1.35
Japan \$ 1.35
Netherlands \$ 1.35
Norway \$ 1.35
Portugal \$ 1.35
Spain \$ 1.35
Sweden \$ 1.35
Switzerland \$ 1.35
UK \$ 1.35
USA \$ 1.35

Electricity companies 'overvalued by £1.5bn'

By MARTIN WALLER

THE 12 regional electricity companies in England and Wales, to be privatised this autumn, could be worth £1.5 billion less than the government has indicated, according to the first independent study to put a price tag on the industry.

John Wilson, electricity analyst at UBS-Phillips & Drew, accused the government's advisers and stockbrokers of deliberate over-optimism in their attempts to sell the industry.

He put a value of £3.828 billion on the distributors, against unofficial government estimates of £5.5 billion, and said they would have to offer dividend yields in excess of those available from last year's water sale to be floated successfully.

The 12 companies have been seen as the least risky part of the sell-off and, therefore, are likely to be aimed

at the private investor, who will probably be offered incentives to buy into his or her area company.

But Mr Wilson said they were far more risky than the other half of the industry, the generators. Government sources have always indicated that these would be the most difficult to sell, with some talk that they may have to be sold direct to the City by means of a placing. The high risk to investors of National Power and PowerGen, the two generators, is thought to have been behind the decision to bring in Hanson as a possible purchaser for the latter, a plan shelved last week.

Mr Wilson said: "The distribution companies are very, very highly geared to their regional economies". This left them vulnerable to any downturn in those industries that were concentrated in their particular

areas. For example, Manweb, based in the Northwest, sold to the largest concentration of chemicals manufacturers in Europe, the South Wales company was heavily dependent on steel, and the possibility that Ford would move its production out of London was bad news for Eastern Electricity.

Attempts to move into the generating business could be frustrated by the generators, which had access to cheaper development finance than the distributors and which could undercut them on price, Mr Wilson said.

Underperformance by the distributors could even put future dividends at risk, he believed. "There's absolutely no way the Regulator, Professor Littlechild [the man charged with overseeing the industry and ensuring the companies

perform] will allow the company which has had management to continue to pay a dividend."

P&D says the companies will have to offer an average dividend yield of 8.7 per cent, ahead of the 8.55 per cent on offer in the water float and rather higher than the 6.5 per cent the market has been steered to expect. It identifies four distributors, Yorkshire, Manweb, Northern and South Wales, as the worst risks. The required yield for South Wales, the highest at 10 per cent, is even in excess of the 9.75 per cent offered to investors in South West Water, which was badly hit by a serious pollution incident before the float.

The study will come as an embarrassment to the government and its advisers, even though they professed themselves unmoved by

its conclusions. A source close to the sale insisted the yields on offer would probably be lower than in the water float.

Mr Wilson was sticking to his guns. "I think they are deliberately over-optimistic," he said. His estimate for the price of the generators was little changed by the events of the past weeks, with PowerGen valued at £1.375 million and National Power at £2.050 million.

● Scottish Power, the larger of the two businesses in Scotland that are due to be floated next summer, made pre-tax profits of £130 million after interest charges of £74.3 million in the year to end-March. Electricity sales rose by 3.5 per cent, with particularly strong growth in the industrial and commercial sectors.

Comment, page 23

HK Bank declines for first time in decades

From LULU YU IN HONG KONG

THE Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation yesterday shocked the colony's financial community by reporting a 21 per cent drop in net profits, its first downturn in decades.

Profits after tax and transfers to secret reserves fell 20.7 per cent to HK\$1.53 billion (£113 million) for the six months to end-June. HK\$400 million below the most pessimistic market forecast.

Hongkong Bank attributed the poor result to the severe downturn in the international banking industry and to heavy losses incurred by Marine Midland, its American subsidiary, and by Hongkongbank of Australia.

The bank also had to make provisions of nearly £30 million against its exposure to the British & Commonwealth Group, the collapsed financial services group.

James Capel, Hongkong Bank's London-based securities firm, lost more than £7 million in the first half, mainly because of problems connected with the trading of Korean convertible bonds.

The bank's figures echo the disastrous fall in interim operating profits announced earlier this month by Midland Bank, which is in advanced merger talks with Hongkong Bank.

"It's been a very long time since we showed a decline in profits - at least 20 years, maybe 30," said John Gray, Hongkong Bank's executive deputy chairman. But he said that while the results were "disappointing", they were not totally unexpected. Operating profits continued to grow, he said.

Earnings per share fell 24 per cent to 23.87 HK cents. The interim dividend has been raised, however, from 12.73 cents per share to 13.

Some analysts believe the bank's decision to publish a weak balance sheet, instead of cushioning the figures by making smaller transfers to hidden reserves, showed its resolve to forge an early merger with Midland.

Some analysts are predicting a merger announcement in October, two months before an agreement which freezes the bank's stake in Midland at 14.9 per cent expires.

Yesterday, the bank would only say that discussions with Midland on closer business association were continuing.

Temps, page 23

Guinness rules out provisions for legal battle

By ANGELA MACKAY

GUINNESS does not intend to make provisions in its accounts for future legal action against the group relating to its £2.7 billion bid for Distillers in 1986, despite the conviction of Ernest Saunders, the former Guinness chief executive, and three others for their part in an illegal share-support scheme.

However, Argyll, the food retailer which was beaten by Guinness in the bitter takeover battle for Distillers, yesterday reaffirmed its intention to issue proceedings against those concerned in the bid once the second trial is completed, next year, and the Department of Trade and Industry report into the affair is published.

"I wouldn't like to comment on the outcome of the first trial but we are considering legal action once all the facts have been presented in court and by the DTI," Argyl's deputy chairman, David Webster said. The DTI report, not yet complete, is expected to be published next year.

There is also the possibility of actions by disgruntled institutional shareholders or a class action by small shareholders.

In the 1988 accounts, Price Waterhouse, Guinness's auditor, made reference to

outstanding legal claims stemming from the bid. "This reference was deleted from the 1989 report because after advice from leading counsel, it was considered legal action would be most unlikely," a company spokesman said.

"We have discharged our obligations with the payment of £77 million to the Takeover Panel. This money was distributed to Distillers' shareholders."

James Gulliver, Argyl's former chairman, said the guilty verdicts made it possible for Argyl to pursue legal action for damages. Mr Gulliver said he "could not conceive" that he would sue.

The City was surprised at the tough penalties imposed on Mr Saunders, Gerald Ronson, chairman of Heron Group, and Anthony Parnes, a stockbroker. A merchant banker who acted for one of the bidders suggested it was an expensive show trial which had to yield results. He said that City practices had been tightened up since the arrests in 1987.

Mr Gulliver said he was sad for Mr Ronson and Mr Saunders whom he knew well, but said the verdicts were a "triumph for the jury system and a salutary lesson for the City" that would send shivers through the corporate finance corridors in merchant banks. "The degree of conniving

employed was unprecedented in putting together a £300 million war chest to establish the share-support scheme," he added.

"The judgment vindicates the view I formed during the latter half of the revised bid that a share-support scheme was going on. But the regulators said we had no evidence. The share price always rose in the afternoon, suggesting buying from North America which we now know was from Ivan Boesky."

Mr Boesky, the arbitrageur who alerted American authorities to the Guinness share-support scheme, was convicted and fined \$100 million on charges relating to insider trading.

"I believe we would have won the bid if not for that share-support scheme," Mr Gulliver said.

Success in the Guinness case has put heart into Serious Fraud Office investigators, led by Detective Chief Superintendent Richard Botwright. The SFO has been suffering from a lack of funds to cope with a growing number of cases, including the Guinness verdicts, the office has now conducted 37 trials, involving 77 defendants and 55 convictions.

Goodison's view, page 10

Comment, page 23



By the book: Richard Botwright of the SFO sifts through Guinness trial evidence

Hopes for revival in economy

By RODNEY LORD ECONOMICS EDITOR

FAINT signs of an improvement have appeared in the leading indicators of the economy, produced by the Central Statistical Office. For the first time since the end of last year, the index of longer leading indicators turned up a little last month.

On three of the five components, the index rose from 94.6 to 95.1 suggesting a possible revival in about a year. The overall message of the indicators, however, is of slower growth.

The shorter leading index continued to decline with the June figure falling from 95.9 to 95.2. The coincident and lagging indices have also continued to decline slowly.

Although growth in the economy was steady for most of the Eighties, the recent fall "suggests a return towards a more marked cyclical pattern", says the CSO.

British Coal faces OFT investigation

By DEREK HARRIS, INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

BRITISH Coal is to be investigated by the Office of Fair Trading for alleged anti-competitive moves involving imports. If the allegations are upheld, British Coal could face a possible erosion of its near-£300 million grip on the domestic coal market.

The group is already under pressure because the privatisation of electricity brings the threat of greater coal imports on pricing grounds.

Sir Gordon Borrie, director general of fair trading, is launching the inquiry after a complaint from a British coal merchant who criticised British Coal's rebate scheme on domestic coal purchasing.

Coal merchants not buying bituminous domestic coal outside the EC receive a £1.50 a tonne rebate on supplies bought from British Coal. With anthracite, a naturally smokeless coal, merchants get a £2 rebate provided not more

than 10 per cent of their requirements is bought outside the EC.

British Coal has 62 per cent of the £480 million market represented by these types of coal. The rebate scheme does not apply to manufactured smokeless coal.

The rest of the supplies are about half sourced abroad, mainly from Poland and Colombia. The balance comes largely from Britain's small privately-owned pits.

The private coal sector, including opencast operators, has complained to the European Commission about contractual agreements alleged to be anti-competitive. The private sector is obliged to pay royalties to British Coal on its production. Electricity generators pay private companies only £35 a tonne for the 2 million tonnes supplied while British Coal receives £46 a tonne for its 85 million tonnes.

Speyhawk falls as bid talks fail

By MATTHEW BOND

SHARES in Speyhawk, the property group, tumbled ahead of an announcement that the long-running bid talks with Nordstjernan, the Swedish group, had been called off.

Speculation that the talks had broken down started at about lunchtime. At one point the shares fell 113p to 150p, before recovering to 173p, 90p down on the day, and valuing the company at £44 million.

Confirmation that the talks had been broken off came after dealings had closed. The size of the price fall ahead of such an announcement makes an international stock exchange enquiry inevitable.

Speyhawk's after-hours announcement said that its board only learned of Nordstjernan's decision not to bid during the afternoon. It said the decision in the light of "the current uncertain world political and economic climate".

Weaker war prospects hurt gold

By COLIN CAMPBELL AND MARTIN BARROW

GOLD lost its "war factor" in volatile precious metal markets yesterday and fell by \$28.625 to \$382.375 an ounce. Traders said the prospect that war might not immediately break out in the Middle East encouraged speculators to cash in on gold's sharp rise. The tailspin then fed upon itself.

Oil prices also slumped amid prospects of increased supplies to compensate for the loss of crude from Iraq and Kuwait. In London, crude took its cue from heavy overnight losses in New York and opened \$4.50 down at \$25.50 a barrel, touching \$24.90 before recovering to \$25.93. Last week, oil hit a four-year high of \$32.35.

Silver fell 15.5p to 247.75p an ounce and platinum was down \$15.50 at \$485.75 an ounce. The knock-on effect of

weak precious metal markets clipped the price of the one ounce gold Krugerrand by £14.50 a coin to £196.50. South African, Australian and North American gold shares were generally lower.

Dealers said London gold was catching up with developments in American and Far East markets on Monday, when London was closed, though many felt the dive had been overdone.

The gold price is, however, still above its level of \$370 just before Iraq invaded Kuwait. Dealers expect the metal to find support at the \$380 level.

Oil products also fell sharply. The International Petroleum Exchange was forced to suspend trade in gasoil futures after the single largest drop on record, falling \$47.50 to \$234 a tonne.

Lower oil prices helped fuel a recovery in share prices in London. The FT-SE 100 index closed up 39.7 points at 2,126.

Sterling, however, was weaker, closing

1.05 cents down at \$1.9470 and almost one pence lower at DM3.0246.

Oil markets responded vigorously to the prospect of an agreement by members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries, now meeting in Vienna, to sanction increases in output to cover the loss of four million barrels of crude a day from Iraq and Kuwait.

On the third day of informal talks, Opec appeared close to issuing a statement that quotas would be temporarily revised to allow Saudi Arabia, Venezuela and the United Arab Emirates to increase production.

A formal statement has been delayed until today to give members more time to secure the approval of Iran, the sole dissenting member at the meeting. Iraq and Libya, which also oppose increases in output, are not represented in Vienna.

Markets, page 22

STABILISE YOUR MORTGAGE

The Building Societies Association has recently released figures that show the average Building Society mortgage rates have been as follows:

Period	Average Rate
Last: 5 Yrs	12.4%
10 Yrs	12.7%
15 Yrs	12.1%
20 Yrs	11.4%
25 Yrs	10.6%

So why do borrowers have to pay 9.5% in July, 1988 and 15.4% in July, 1990, an increase of around 60%? Clearly this would strain even the most well planned of personal finances.

We have the answer. The Stabilised payment mortgage allows for payments to be made at 10% or above, whilst being charged on a variable rate of 15.75% - typical APR 16.9% variable.

When the variable charge rate is above your chosen pay rate, the difference, currently 5.75%, is simply added to your mortgage. When the variable charge rate moves lower than your chosen pay rate, the difference is then taken off your mortgage.

This scheme is funded by a major UK clearing bank and is available for house purchase and remortgage purposes.

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Your home is at risk if you do not keep up repayments on a mortgage or other loan secured on it. Credit broker fees may be charged depending on the type of product and credit period and insurance may also be required.

CEM HOUSE
QUEENS ROAD
FARNBOROUGH
HAMPSHIRE
GU14 8EP

Sharp drop at Dewhurst

DEWHURST Group, the clothing and toiletries maker, is paying an unchanged interim dividend of 0.29p despite a fall in pre-tax profits from £2.81 million to £772,000. Earnings per share fell from 1.97p to 0.52p. Turnover rose 18 per cent to £52.9 million.

Trust funds fall

The value of unit trust funds under management fell almost £1 billion in July to £56.3 billion. But the inflow of funds was healthier than in June when life companies made substantial withdrawals. The number of unitholder accounts fell 29,000 to 4,807 million.

Kerry payout up

Kerry Group, the Irish food group, raised its interim dividend from 0.67p to 0.671p despite a fall in pre-tax profits from £5.96 million to £5.29 million. Sales rose from £247 million to £274.7 million.

Blue Circle sale

Blue Circle Industries, the cement group, is selling Garden Products, which markets Quacast and Atco brands and had sales of £45 million.

Telfos flotation

Telfos Holdings, the rolling stock maker, raised £4.4 million by floating 25 per cent of its Austrian unit on Vienna's over-the-counter market.

NFC 'on course' for £97m despite setback

By JONATHAN PRYNN

NFC, the transport and distribution group, has made no change to its "best view" forecast for its full year results, despite a 7.7 per cent fall in three quarter operating profits.

The company said that it was maintaining its £97 million "best view" of pre-tax profits for the full year - 7.5 per cent up on 1989 - because the last quarter "is the peak season for UK household removals, transport and some areas of logistics when volumes are at their highest".

Operating profits for the 37 weeks to June 16 were £63.5 million, against £68.8 million for the equivalent 36-week period last year. However, a sharp reduction in the employee profit share allocation from £9.4 million to £2.9 million means a 4 per cent increase in pre-tax profits to £55.9 million.

About 80 per cent of the 30,000 employees participate in the profit share.

The company's most performing division, apart from the loss making travel subsidiary, was transport, which showed a 27 per cent fall in profits to £18.3 million. The division has been hit by reduced British demand for



James Watson, left, and Sir Peter Thompson, the chairman of truck rental, freight management, car delivery and bulk haulage services.

Demand had "bottomed out" but was showing no real signs of improvement, James Watson, the chairman designate, said.

The other main divisions

Developers join victims of slump

By MATTHEW BOND

THE reluctance of financial institutions to buy completed property developments claimed two more casualties yesterday.

Ernstin, the Buckinghamshire-based developer, announced it was making 12 people redundant, including Kelvin Pearce, managing director of its development division. Bredero, a second developer, also blamed slack institutional demand for its reduced profits and dividend.

The redundancies at Ernstin came as John Upson, chairman, gave a warning that the development division's contribution to group profits would be substantially reduced in the first half.

In the six months to October last year, Ernstin made

pre-tax profits of £3.6 million. The shares fell 25p to 75p. Following the announcement, Mr Pearce immediately retired from his position as a main board director.

Bredero's interim pre-tax profits for the six months to June, at £1 million, were 60 per cent down on the first half of 1989. The interim dividend has been halved to 1.2p a share (2.4p).

Bredero is 52 per cent owned by Slough Estates, which is due to report today. In the absence of forward finance from institutions, Bredero's development programme, which includes a 250,000 sq ft office and shopping complex in Hammer-smith, west London, is being financed by bank loans.

Goodman owes £412m

DESMOND O'Malley, the Irish industry minister, told the Dail, the Irish parliament, that the privately-owned Goodman International owes its banks about £460 million (£412 million) which had been available on an unsecured, short-term basis.

Introducing legislation giving companies protection

against their creditors, Mr O'Malley said: "Goodman and its subsidiaries, other than Food Industries Plc, are owed £181 million by Iraqi entities (for beef)." The Irish government has ruled out the use of public money to bail out private companies whose troubles have been worsened by the Gulf.

WALL STREET

Dow recoups early loss

New York. BLUE chips recouped their early losses as profit-taking eased in morning trading. The Dow Jones industrial average was up by 2 points to 2,613.63.

Investors remained hopeful that events in the Middle East may be moving towards a diplomatic solution but were still cautious.

● Hong Kong - Prices climbed sharply in response to rallies in New York and Tokyo. The Hang Seng index

surged 160.93 to 3,078.94, while the Hong Kong index climbed 105.89 to 2,021.54.

● Sydney - The market ended higher in subdued trading with brokers wary about the Middle East. The All-Ordinaries index ended 14.8 firmer at 1,491.80.

● Singapore - Prices closed with pared gains as investors decided to take profits. The Straits Times industrial index ended 19.18 higher to finish at 1,217.41.

Aug 28 median	Aug 27 close	Aug 26 close	Aug 25 close	Aug 24 close	Aug 23 close	Aug 22 close	Aug 21 close	Aug 20 close	Aug 19 close	Aug 18 close	Aug 17 close	Aug 16 close	Aug 15 close	Aug 14 close	Aug 13 close	Aug 12 close	Aug 11 close	Aug 10 close	Aug 9 close	Aug 8 close	Aug 7 close	Aug 6 close	Aug 5 close	Aug 4 close	Aug 3 close	Aug 2 close	Aug 1 close	Jul 31 close	Jul 30 close	Jul 29 close	Jul 28 close	Jul 27 close	Jul 26 close	Jul 25 close	Jul 24 close	Jul 23 close	Jul 22 close	Jul 21 close	Jul 20 close	Jul 19 close	Jul 18 close	Jul 17 close	Jul 16 close	Jul 15 close	Jul 14 close	Jul 13 close	Jul 12 close	Jul 11 close	Jul 10 close	Jul 9 close	Jul 8 close	Jul 7 close	Jul 6 close	Jul 5 close	Jul 4 close	Jul 3 close	Jul 2 close	Jul 1 close	Jun 30 close	Jun 29 close	Jun 28 close	Jun 27 close	Jun 26 close	Jun 25 close	Jun 24 close	Jun 23 close	Jun 22 close	Jun 21 close	Jun 20 close	Jun 19 close	Jun 18 close	Jun 17 close	Jun 16 close	Jun 15 close	Jun 14 close	Jun 13 close	Jun 12 close	Jun 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The successful prosecution of those charged in the Guinness trial and severe sentences passed on them should not be allowed to obscure a wider point arising from the affair: should Guinness corporately, and its shareholders individually, be allowed to benefit from a business deal that was improperly conducted?

Since the acquisition of Distillers, which was in a parlous state at the time, the leadership of Guinness has transformed the Scotch whisky business in a number of ways. The heavy overhang of stocks which blighted future prospects, the oversupply of maturing spirit and a deadly lack of marketing flair which dogged Distillers for years have all been remedied by the new leaders of Guinness who took the reins in the post-Saunders era.

They have seized the opportunities presented by the acquisition of the world leader in whisky and, by forging a number of important international links, have created a group whose portfolio of world famous international brand names opens

up new and highly profitable prospects.

But this also was the glittering prize for which Mr James Gulliver and his Argyle group battled so hard and for which they came so close to winning. Undoubtedly, Argyle's strategy after a successful bid would necessarily have been different. Their starting point would have been a successful food retailing group and a run-down Distillers rather than a merger of two drinks concerns. But as Argyle outlined during the bid, its strategy was also to build on the strengths of international brands.

It is a matter for endless debate whether or not Mr Gulliver would have succeeded as swiftly and surely as the new Guinness management. But the fact is that Argyle was denied the opportunity by actions now condemned by the courts.

Argyle has studiously avoided public commitment to any specific course of action in the

pursuit of compensation, except to give notice that it will eventually take action. The final decisions will not be taken until the Department of Trade and Industry completes its investigation and all of the pending prosecutions have been settled.

It is beyond doubt that the group will seek recompense for the expenses it incurred during its failed attempt to acquire Distillers. But the ultimate logical end of any legal action aimed at compensation would be to have the Guinness/Distillers merger undone. There are overwhelming practical reasons why this is not possible, since the whisky company has been fully integrated into Guinness. But a claim for loss of profits would accord with the objection that Guinness and its shareholders have undoubtedly gained from the

wrongdoing of those acting on their behalf. Such a claim might be substantial, even for a group the size of Guinness, but it would seem to have some merit if only on the grounds of natural justice.

Disco blues

Just when they seemed to have wriggled out of a tricky corner with some aplomb after last week's decision to go ahead with the PowerGen float, the government's advisors in the electricity sell-off have another problem. UBS Phillips & Drew says the 12 regional distribution companies may be worth an awful lot less than everyone thinks.

The received wisdom had been that the distributors were stable utilities which could safely be

offered to Sid, Frank or their great aunt Agatha. The generators were the risky side of the industry, most vulnerable to increased competition and burdened with enormous capital spending requirements, which might have to be earmarked for the institutions alone.

P&D's study upsets this theory entirely. The generators, less than 30 per cent of whose costs are fixed, can make savings fairly easily to cope with any sudden downturn in demand. The distributors will have far more difficulty in cutting their cloth, to the extent that future dividends may even be at risk.

The research, P&D admits, errs on the side of caution because of the lack of information provided by the companies.

But the broker's figures still make combative reading. The study takes a side-swipe at the industry's structure, achieved with such effort by the gov-

ernment, forecasting that the Monopolies and Mergers Commission will, within two or three years, break up the two generators into much smaller companies. As to the distributors, P&D suggests that together they are worth a total of just £3.8 billion and will have to be floated with prospective dividend yields averaging 8.7 per cent, in excess of the 8.55 per cent on offer in the water float last year; a higher price or a lower yield and P&D will be advising its institutional clients to avoid the issue.

The broker insists the distributors are far more heavily dependent on their regional economies than water. P&D also says profit forecasts in the prospectus will be heavily dependent on estimates of future demand, something which the old CEBG managed to get unerringly wrong even before prediction was made all the more difficult once it was broken up. If many more independents come to these sort of conclusions, the government could be faced with an embarrassing climbdown come prospectus day.

Unfinished business for Argyle

COMMENT

Hints of US recession fall on deaf ears at Fed



Greenspan: American downturn unlikely this year

THE conflict in the Middle East has heightened fears that the American economy is heading into a recession after eight years of growth. But reports emerging after a gathering of central bank officials last weekend suggest the Federal Reserve Board is unlikely to alter interest rates yet.

So worried have Americans become about falling property values and higher petrol prices that more than six out of ten people surveyed in a national poll this month thought the recession was upon them.

As yet, there is no proof that America is suffering a serious downturn, but statistics showed inflation rising and economic growth slowing even before Iraq invaded Kuwait on August 2 and before credit crunch fears this summer.

Last week, the commerce department reported gross national product up by a sluggish 1.2 per cent in the second quarter after 1.7 per cent in the previous quarter.

By last week, the Dow Jones industrial average had sent shivers through investors by losing about a seventh of its value since the invasion. The yield on Treasury bonds had risen more than half a percentage point, while oil prices were about \$32, against \$18 in July. The markets' volatility was underscored this week when crude sank as much as \$4 a barrel and the Dow jumped 78.71 points in the biggest gain this year, responding to expectations of a peaceful solution in the Middle East.

The GNP data disappointed economists who expected an upward revision on improved consumer spending and exports. Instead, these gains were overshadowed by a downward revision in business inventories, convincing more economic and political experts to predict a recession this year.

"From the data, it is easy to read that the momentum of the economy was sliding in the second quarter, and it is not hard to see that we are heading towards a recession," said Allen Sinai, an economist for the Boston Company.

"We are absolutely going into recession now," said James Schlesinger, a former

energy and defence secretary to Jimmy Carter. "The economy was teetering on the brink before."

The latest GNP figures have further complicated the Fed's task since an easing of monetary policy to stimulate industrial growth could add to inflation fears. Failure to cut interest rates swiftly, however, could further slow production and increase unemployment.

According to reports, the Fed decided at a policy meeting last week not to alter interest rates until a clearer picture emerged of the impact of the Middle East situation on the American economy. The Wall

Street Journal stated that policy-makers, though reluctant to act now for fear of further upsetting jittery markets, appeared to be leaning towards a slight easing of credit amid growing concern about the arrival of a recession.

The Fed has nudged interest rates lower for almost a year amid concern that economic growth was decelerating. Alan Greenspan, the chairman, has not commented on the economy since Iraq's invasion. In testimony to Congress before the rise in oil prices, he said he thought the chance of a recession had diminished this year. The Bush administration

has pressed the Fed to lower interest rates for months. Two weeks ago, Nicholas Brady, the Treasury secretary, estimated the economy would avoid a recession amid the unexpected costs of American military operations in Saudi Arabia but that growth would slow this year from a predicted 1.5 to 0.75 per cent.

It is unclear what a slowdown will mean for Europe. The European Community is America's largest trading partner. A recession in America, bringing a weaker dollar, would reduce American demand for European goods.

The dollar has fallen against sterling, the mark and the Swiss franc since the Iraqi invasion, making European imports to the US more costly.

The Iraq affair has also clouded prospects for cuts in the budget deficit this year. The White House has emphasised its commitment to achieving a package by October that cuts \$50 billion in fiscal 1991. The cost of American operations in the Gulf could add billions of dollars to American spending and Republicans will cite the Middle East situation as evidence against cutting defence spending.

But despite growing talk of a recession, some economists remain cautiously optimistic that America can avoid a downturn, especially if it continues to boost its exports to Europe. America has an annual trade surplus with Europe of \$11 billion, against \$27 billion three years ago.

"We do not see the economy tumbling into recession," said Fuji Securities. "However, we do expect it to come uncomfortably close to doing so." Its view reflects a tendency among economists who do not foresee a recession to expect stagnation - inflation and sluggish growth.

After initial worries about the potential impact of higher oil prices, some economists have predicted a negligible cut of perhaps one-quarter to one-half of a percentage point in American growth if crude oil stabilises at \$26 a barrel, or \$8 above pre-Iraq prices.

SUSAN ELLICOTT
Washington

Hongkong Bank temptation

TEMPUS

AT LEAST Hongkong & Shanghai Bank's interim figures showed British financiers that they are not alone in their suffering. They offered little cheer to anyone else.

The figures demonstrated that even the broadest international spread cannot protect a bank facing economic problems in some of its major markets. The 21 per cent decline in net profits to HK\$1.59 billion (£105.2 million) was caused by heavy debt write-offs in Australia and America.

Marine Midland in America made a net loss of US\$19.8 million in the half year compared with an US\$81.6 million profit in the first half last year. The cause was a property loan provision of \$111 million in the second quarter. The loss at Hongkong Bank of Australia was not quantified but, doubtless, included further heavy allowances for outstanding loans to Alan Bond's empire.

Neither was the group's business in Britain immune from the corporate failures that are dogging the clearing banks. Write-offs here included £30 million on British & Commonwealth.

The outlook from William Purves, the chairman, is also bleak. Full-year profits will be lower he predicts, although the year's dividend will be 26 cents a share, up 2 per cent, which puts the shares at 35.5p on a 6.4 per cent yield.

The merger between Hongkong and Midland Bank looks inevitable and Hongkong's shares may offer the best way to participate. Hongkong is

more robust than its British fiancée.

The shares, 35 per cent off the year's high, are also at a 51 per cent discount to net assets, now estimated to be almost 75p a share. If the bank's notorious hidden reserves are included, even on a conservative estimate of HK\$20 billion, the discount rises to 57 per cent. A tempting carrot for the adventurous investor.

Templeton

TEMPLETON Galbraith and Hansberger's profits outperformed the fund management sector as consistently as the group's managed funds beat the world's stock market indices.

The group's 17 per cent increase in pre-tax profits to \$35.3 million in the first half of the year contrasts sharply with the 7 per cent decline announced by Invesco MIM last week. While Invesco blamed competitive pressures and continued investment, Templeton had these in spades but still came out on top.

The group's performance statistics are as impressive as ever. While the Morgan Stanley world index sank 7.2 per cent in the first half, Templeton's main world growth fund rose 3.9 per cent, largely due to the group's decision to pull out of Japan four years ago. Its newer Emerging Markets Fund grew 20 per cent.

The funds' performances may even improve now Templeton has bought DAIS, the specialist research house, from

Drexel Burnham Lambert.

But the group realises good performance alone is no longer enough to attract investors. For that reason distribution costs - marketing and brokers' commissions - rose 51 per cent to \$46.5 million. The expansion of the business also caused a 41 per cent rise in administration costs to \$25.6 million.

For now the two-pronged assault on savers' pockets has led to net investment of \$1.1 billion in the half to bring the company's funds to a record \$18.3 billion. More investment is expected this week when the company opens its Global Opportunities Trust.

The shares, however, remain stubbornly undervalued. At 189p, Templeton is on a likely p/e ratio of nine on probable profits of \$73 million this year. The shares are inexpensive. Sophisticated investors should consider buying the dollar-denominated stock to profit from any future weakness in the pound.

Astec (BSR)

ASTEC (BSR) looks like being caught between a demand squeeze on one side and by a currency squeeze on the other.

Interim pre-tax profits for the period ended June 30, showing £5.1 million on a turnover of £155.2 million, bear no relationship to last year's half-time result, but do serve as guidance to how Astec might finish at the year-end.

In the first half of last year, the group - having changed its identity - reported zero

pre-tax profits and went on to report profits for the year ended December of £5.7 million on a turnover of £272.3 million.

Latest profits show a 4.38 per cent return on sales at the trading level, but Astec gives a warning that the possibility of a recession has already upped the electronics industry and, as a result, the volume of orders is down.

The group, though dollar-based and despite having various operating loss reserves to draw on, is still sensitive to currency movements - notably that of the dollar to sterling.

Continuing currency weakness will affect year-end figures and analysts have already trimmed their year-end forecasts from £14.5 million to somewhere about £11 million. Meanwhile, further benefits from the May 1989, acquisition of five electronic businesses from Emerson Electric are expected in the second half.

Though year-end profits of £11 million would still look good against last year's outcome, the interim dividend is maintained at 0.7p a share and little more than a same-again 3.05p for the year is expected.

Such a payment might just match net earnings. Emerson, now holding 47 per cent of the equity, is constrained by agreement from rising above 49.9 per cent until May 1992, so takeover hopes are some way off.

Meanwhile, at 42p and on a prospective p/e of 14, a yield of 7.3 per cent is the share's main attraction.

BUSINESS LETTERS

Cut tax on oil products to cushion inflation

From Mr W. Grey

Sir, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development in its latest survey of the British economy (report, August 22), rightly rejects the idea - powerfully advocated in your columns by Mr Tim Congdon (Resuscitate) - while there's still time, August 17) - of an immediate cut in interest rates to avert the (now perhaps enhanced) danger of a full-

blown recession. Such a move, surely, would send the wrong signal to pay bargain hunters and others at a critical juncture.

Nevertheless, to cushion the inflationary impact of what will only, one hopes, be a temporary oil price spike, is there not a case for lowering the tax on petroleum products while the crisis lasts?

Such a measure - offset by higher tax receipts from crude oil produced in the North Sea - would, of course, be designed purely to protect the domestic economy from (possibly more lasting) external damage, not to let up in the fight against home-made inflation.

Yours faithfully,

W. GREY,
12 Arden Road,
Finchley, N3,
August 22.

Wage spiral

From Mr Malcolm W. Scott

Sir, When will the Bank of England learn the simple truth that inflationary wage settlements are necessary to compensate employees for the vastly inflationary (some say usurious) increases which have already happened to the cost of their mortgages?

The rises in mortgage interest rates have led directly to the wage increases, not vice versa.

To expect staff to accept pay increases of 6.5 per cent when their living expenses are increasing by 10 per cent is insulting to their intelligence. My staff suspect me of lying when I refer to "underlying rates".

Do bankers live in the same world as the rest of us? Or will they only get the message when the number of company liquidations and insolvencies outstrips the number of house mortgage repossessions?

If Mr Major and the government expect the electorate to accept the same double talk then they must take the consequences of losing the next election for the voters will not be hoodwinked by such deception.

Yours faithfully,
MALCOLM W. SCOTT,
Scotts Solicitors,
39 Market Place,
Bendale, North Yorks.
August 17.

Why openness is the best life policy

From Mr D. S. Little

Sir, I am not very amused by Ms M. Watson's letter (August 14). She apparently works in what she calls "the much maligned insurance business".

I can assure her that every body does not know about the commissions which are paid in respect of life policies. As a solicitor in private practice, I see far too many re-mortgages which include new, large and largely unneeded endowment policies. Talking to the client reveals that they are entirely unaware that the nice person who helped them fill in the proposal form is going to receive some hundreds of pounds in commission.

If that policy is arranged through my agency then (as the Law Society requires me to do) I reveal the amount of commission to them and allow that sum against legal costs. I believe the client benefits from this.

I did this prior to the Financial Services Act. It is only the Act which requires me to seek authorisation from the Law Society and to pay a fee to carry on doing what I considered sensible and in the clients' interest in the past.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID S. LITTLE,
Yeo and Little,
Solicitors,
7 Station Road,
Parbold,
Near Wigan.

Profit for some

From Mr David Burt

Sir, I read with interest the diary note by Carol Leonard (August 15), which referred to the "hugely profitable derivatives market" with particular reference to leading City securities house, Warburg.

I was of the opinion that this was a profitable market. However, Warburg did in fact start a 90:10 trust in June 1988, to "invest" or "trade" 10 per cent in "derivatives". The 10 per cent started at ten and is now 8.41! Our conclusion is that derivatives are profitable for the trader, but not for the investor.

My view may represent an increasingly common view of the City of London to the outsider.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID BURT,
Silton, Peaslake, Surrey.

Trusts for savers

From Mr Dominick McCreery

Sir, Kenneth Fleet argues (August 18) that times are bad for the small investor. Surely though he has overlooked investment trusts, many of which now operate savings plans, where minimum purchases and commission rates are extremely low. A letter to the Association of Investment Trust Companies will provide a list of those investment trust groups operating such schemes. Reference is also made to the plight of small companies. Here again, many investment trusts buy the shares of small and very small companies.

Yours faithfully,
DOMINICK MCCREERY,
16 Ashfield Court,
York, North Yorkshire.

Queensway's success was due to enterprise of its founder

From Mr Neville Parish

Sir, Your feature on Sir Phil Harris (August 16), in connection with the collapse of Lowndes Queensway, was not entirely factually correct. The gentleman in question did not take over Harris Queensway at the tender age of 15 since Queensway was at that time no more than a distant dream in my brother's mind.

Gerry Parish began Queensway in 1966 on the site of a disused bonded warehouse in Norwich. In the years that followed Gerry built the company up to its national character and eventually sold out to Phil Harris in 1976, following ill health. Sir Phil sold the company to a consortium headed by Mr James Gulliver. You further report that Mr Gulliver did not lose his personal fortune.

When then, pray, forked out the cash to ensure that these two gentlemen, who between them seem to have finished off the company, did not have to bear any personal liability for having done so?

The suckers called investors and customers, no doubt. As Barham said, there's one born every minute.

Yours faithfully,
F. O'SHANOHUN,
Little Timbers,
Ashfield Green,
Wickhambrook,
Newmarket,
Suffolk.

Ramshaw to join Morgan

MORGAN Stanley's Nick Bubb, one of the City's top retailing analysts - he was second in the latest Institutional Investor survey - has recruited an assistant after the departure, four weeks ago, of Mark Hussain, who is due to start at Warburg Securities next week. The recruit is Julie Ramshaw, aged 27, a marketing professional from the retail industry. She once managed the Mothercare branch in Newcastle upon Tyne, was talent-spotted to run the Sears store in the Metro Centre there, and then moved to Harris Queensway before switching to a marketing consulting - "She comes very highly recommended" by Martin Watts, the man who founded Olympus and then became managing director of Harris Queensway in the days when it was run by Sir Phil Harris, says Bubb. "She has a terrific personality, a great retail feel and I'm sure she's someone we'll all be hearing a lot more about in the future." She is due to start at Morgan Stanley at the end of next month.

Meals on wheels

OVERWORKED and undernourished City professionals, accustomed to an evening diet of fast food and baked beans once they have retired to their London pied-à-terre, can now take heart. Two aspiring entrepreneurs have launched a "supermarket service" - Food Ferry - to make life

easier for those who find that they never have time to shop for groceries. James Millar, aged 29, a former specialist in company law at the City firm Freshfields, together with colleague Jonathan Hartnell-Beavis, ex-British Aerospace, will deliver fresh fruit, vegetables and other necessities to homes in Piccadilly, Knightsbridge and Chelsea. They launched the firm two weeks ago and say that business is already booming. "Most of our customers are Americans," says Millar, who works from offices in Battersea. He has built up a stock of 1,200 items, all detailed in a free catalogue, for hungry customers. Orders must be placed before 11 am, by telephone or fax, and deliveries are made between 5 pm and 9.30 pm.

AN OLD people's complex in Florida serves its meals cafeteria-style. There are two queues: one for those using wheelchairs or walking frames and another for those without handicaps. The queues have signs... "Cane" and "Able."

Numbers game
RESIDENTS of Kent, long hailed as the garden of England, would be well advised to check future community charge bills with special care. For when it comes to numbers, Kent county council is, it seems, on somewhat shaky ground. Sam Mackover, a graduate trainee at Credit Lyonnais, the French bank, has been studying forecasts of population growth in the county, supplied by the council. And, to his amazement, the population of Ashford, site of the proposed Channel tunnel terminal, is predicted to rise from under 100,000 to 113,800 by the year 2001. Equally surprising is its forecast that the total population of Kent will increase to almost 1.6 billion in ten years, leaving little room for gardens of any kind. Upon closer scrutiny, however, Mackover realised that the sudden surge

in population was not due to a dramatic influx of anglophile Frenchmen, but simply confusion over noughts, commas and decimal points on the part of an over-enthusiastic clerk.

Paper tiger

IN LESS than a decade John Clegg has taken Wace Group from a £500,000 company to the £150 million leader of the British pre-press printing industry. To date every penny has been honestly earned. But quoted companies and institutions should watch out. Clegg tells me he is contemplating setting up a protection racket. He believes he can hold the market to ransom by threatening to launch another rights issue. Three times he has called for cash in the past four years, and each time the market has promptly nosedived. His £16 million issue in 1987 came a fortnight before the stock market crash, and last September's £45 million call was followed within days by Grey Monday. Then this month, no sooner had Clegg briefed the City on his plans to take out his biggest competitor, Parkway, via £37 million than share prices were on the slide again. "Next time I need a cash injection, I'm planning to set up a protection racket. 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● Ex dividend • Ex all • Forecast dividend • Interim payment passed • Price at suspension • Dividend and yield exclude a special payment • Pre-merger figures • Forecast earnings • Ex other • Ex rights • Ex scrip or share split • Tax-free .. No significant data.

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B.J. CRAWFORDS

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Bilingual Secretary

A figure

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

EDITED BY CHRISTOPHER WARMAN, PROPERTY CORRESPONDENT

Commuters are starting from further afield and more people work from home to avoid the high cost of London life

Way in from the country

The real test of the value of commuting is the time taken to complete the journey to and from work, and the results can be surprising. Property Vision, the estate agency that deals with houses both in and outside London, makes a simple comparison on journey times between a merchant banker living in Parsons Green, southwest London, and one of his colleagues who commutes from Basingstoke, Hampshire.

The former, with a walk to the station, a change on the Underground and a walk at the other end, is fortunate if the journey takes less than one hour. His colleague's journey by car, train and Underground takes one hour and five minutes.

To make them both feel worse, the headhunter who employed them gets out of bed at his home in Dorset while they are on their way to work. After a gentle morning checking the fax and paperwork, his wife drops him at the station and at 2pm he is sitting in his London office.

William Gething, of Property Vision, says that in the past 15 years the boundaries for daily commuting have extended outwards from the traditional commuter belt of Surrey to Hertfordshire and Essex, as the railway has become electrified. The most popular area for houses at the top of the market west of London, he says, is around Basingstoke and Winchester, an hour from Waterloo.

The London termini are important. Waterloo, Victoria and Liverpool Street are popular because of their proximity to the City. An office in the West End gives encouragement to live north of London, with Northamptonshire and Leicestershire both within an hour by train.

These are the routes for daily



A place in the country: left, an actor's home at the Rookery, Chesterton, near Oxford and, right, grade II-listed Jacobean splendour at the Brick House, in Suffolk



commuters, but Mr Gething has noted the emergence of the three-day week commuter. Typically, these are lawyers, designers and self-employed people for whom the fax, portable telephone and personal computer have made it possible to do everything at home, except attend meetings. This commuter is likely to live in Dorset, Gloucestershire, Warwickshire and Norfolk, beyond the normal commuter area.

"Five years ago there was a distinct price barrier between commutable Winchester and weekends-only Chippingham," Mr Gething says. "There is now much

less of a dividing line, although, without doubt, premiums are still paid around Winchester for good country houses. One cannot help but wonder whether the three-day-a-week man has not actually got the right balance."

In commuter terms, Kent has always been the poor relation of Surrey, partly because of poor communications. Improved road and rail connections from the heart of Kent, enhanced by the completion of the much-abused M25, have steadily made the county more attractive. The agent Hampton says prices remain 10-20 per cent below those of Surrey.

From the areas around Sevenoaks, Tunbridge Wells and Maidstone, the West End and City are within 45 minutes by train and, although the prospect of a Channel tunnel link is still uncertain, Londoners are showing keen interest in Kent.

David Allanson, of Hamptons' Sevenoaks office, says: "We find that people are still prepared to accept the commuting life when they move out of London in return for an anticipated upturn in property values."

Some of the towns further out in Kent, so far attracting only the hardest of commuters, can expect

to see a substantial cut in travelling times into London if and when the Channel link is built. The time from Ashford could be reduced from 70 minutes to 35 minutes. Ramsgate from two hours to 65 minutes and Dover from 100 minutes to an hour.

If there is one working method considered better than the three-day commuting week, it is working totally from home. Savills' Guildford office is offering a versatile property which could be either a commuter home or home office. Guildford Lodge in East Horsley, Surrey, is a Grade II-listed towered gate lodge built in

the mid-1800s. It has been modernised but retains original features. The house, set in a quarter of an acre, has two reception rooms and two bedrooms. Two of the rooms have rib-vaulted ceilings.

Tommy de Mallet Morgan, of Savills, says the house would be ideal for someone who is tired of commuting and wants business premises close to home. For attached to the gatehouse is a gallery/shop, providing scope for business. The guide price for Guildford Lodge is £250,000.

The Brick House at Wicken Bonhunt, Suffolk, is a Grade II-listed towered gate lodge built in

folk, is an example of a grand East Anglian commuter house. The Grade II-listed Jacobean house, in more than seven acres of grounds, was bought by the present owner four years ago when it had a guide price of £360,000.

The owner has carried out considerable improvements to the house, which has seven bedrooms, three reception rooms, playroom and conservatory. There is a three-bedroomed cottage in the grounds, as well as stabling, a swimming pool and tennis court. Bidwells, of Cambridge, is giving a guide price of £850,000.

A contrasting property, also near Saffron Walden, is Dick Turpin's Cottage at Hemstead, which is for sale through William H. Brown of Saffron Walden. One of a number of properties laying claim to have been occupied by Turpin, this cottage was originally three cottages and has been reattached recently. The two-reception room, two-bedroom cottage, standing in one third of an acre, is for sale at £145,000, and the station for London (55-minute journey) is only two miles away. The buyer might decide against the commuting life and use it as a home base for diversified business, much as Turpin did.

The Rookery at Chesterton, 10 miles from Oxford, could be an ideal commuter's home, although it has been a weekend retreat for the actor Leigh Lawson and his wife Twigg. They have restored the detached stone-built house in the grounds of Bignell Park and are now selling it through John D Wood & Co for around £350,000.

The house, with a partly-walled garden, has three reception rooms and three bedrooms, and the agents emphasise its good communications - close to the M40 motorway link to be opened next year and just over an hour by train from Bicester.

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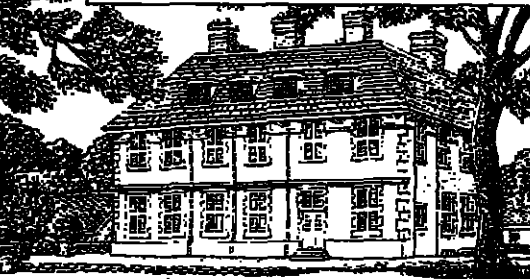
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Injunction for privileged documents

Derby & Co Ltd and Others v Weldon and Others (No 8)
Before Lord Justice Dillon,
Lord Justice Butler-Sloss and
Lord Justice Leggatt
[Judgment July 27]

Where in the course of discovery privileged documents were inadvertently disclosed to, and inspected by, a party's solicitors, a party's solicitors must have realised that a mistake had occurred but had sought to take advantage of it, all copies and notes of the documents in the returned and an injunction restraining the use of information contained in or derived from them.

The Court of Appeal so held in allowing an appeal by the plaintiffs, Derby & Co Ltd, Corcoran Merchants Ltd, Philip Salomon Finance AG, Philip Salomon Ltd, Philip Brothers Ltd, Philip Brothers Ltd and Philip Brothers Ltd, from a part of an order made by Mr Justice Vinelott on April 9, 1990 in the course of an action between the plaintiffs and the defendants, Anthony Henry David Weldon, Ian Jay, Milco Corporation, CML, Wollstein Stiftung, Tim Schneider, Ernst Aeschbacher, Peter Ritter, Steubling Management Inc, Philip Enterprises Inc and Louis Rohner.

Only the first and second defendants were respondents to the appeal, but the court said that its decision was to apply to all the defendants.

Mr Michael Lyndon-Stanford, QC, and Mr J. Stephen Smith for the plaintiffs; Mr Nicholas Chambers, QC, for the first and second defendants.

LORD JUSTICE DILLON said that the appeal was the latest in a well known case which had generated a number of interlocutory applications and appeals. Happily the trial was set down to start in early October.

It was unnecessary to indicate the issues in the action, which were complex. Discovery had been voluminous.

For discovery purposes, the plaintiffs had listed files of documents simply as files, without setting out the documents within them. When inspection was requested, all the files had been inspected.

Unfortunately there had been contained in those files certain documents, and particularly 14

documents (documents A to N) which were the subject of the plaintiffs' application to the judge, which, as was now common ground, came within the scope of legal professional privilege.

When the files were brought prepared some of the documents which had been yellow-stickered and appended to them on which "privileged" was written. It was not now clear exactly which documents did, and which did not, have yellow stickers as the documents had been photocopied several times and some of the stickers had become detached.

When the first and second defendants' solicitors saw the yellow stickers on some of the documents they promptly sought advice from a leading counsel, who advised that they should contact the plaintiffs' solicitors and ask them whether it had been intended to disclose privileged documents, or whether there had been a mistake.

However, that advice was disregarded and what the plaintiffs' solicitors were called "paralegals", who were not expected to look closely at each document and decide, from its contents, whether it appeared to be privileged.

It only came to the attention of the plaintiffs' solicitors that a mistake had occurred when copies of privileged documents of theirs were later exhibited to an affidavit in support of an application by the first and second defendants for further and better discovery.

On the plaintiffs' application, the judge ordered the delivery to the plaintiffs' solicitors of all copies and notes of, and restrained the use of any information contained in or derived from all the 14 documents except documents K, L and M. He left out those documents on the ground that it was not obvious on their face that they were privileged.

The plaintiffs said that those documents should have been included in the order, while the first and second defendants' respondents' notice said that the judge should also have left out document E.

Mr Lyndon-Stanford submitted that the appeal was to the degree of 50 per cent.

The appeal was on the ground that the industrial tribunal ought to have reduced the claim to the statutory maximum before applying the reduction for contributory fault.

Section 74 of the 1978 Act provides: "(1) Subject to sections 75 and 76, the amount of the compensatory award shall be such amount as the tribunal considers just and equitable in all the circumstances having regard to the loss sustained by the complainant in consequence of the dismissal in so far as that loss is attributable to action taken by the employer."

Section 75 provides: "(1) The amount of compensation awarded to a person under section 74(1) or of compensatory award to a person calculated in accordance with section 74 shall not exceed £8,500."

(3) ... the limit imposed by this section applies to the amount which the industrial tribunal would, apart from this

section, otherwise award in respect of the subject matter of the complaint after taking into account any payment made by the respondent to the complainant in respect of that matter and any reduction in the amount of the award required by any enactment or rule of law."

Mr Richard Bloomfield for the employers, Mr Anthony Snelson for the employees.

MR JUSTICE IAN KENNEDY said that it was argued on appeal that section 75(3) operated to limit the amount of a compensatory award before that award fell to be reduced by contributory fault.

It was said that the opening words of section 74, which determine what was a just and equitable sum for the compensatory award having regard to loss sustained by the complainant, Section 75(1) imposed a limit on that final compensatory award.

The appeal tribunal considered that the employer's approach was wrong.

The introductory words of section 74 indicated merely that those sections had to be considered before any contributory award was finally quashed.

Sections 74, 75 and 76 required the industrial tribunal to determine what was a just and equitable sum for the compensatory award having regard to loss sustained by the complainant. Section 75(1) imposed a limit on that final compensatory award.

Solicitors: Dibb & Clegg, Sandams, Peckham.

mentioned case the other party or his solicitor either (a) has procured inspection of the relevant document by fraud, or (b) on inspection, realises that he has been permitted to see the document only by reason of an obvious mistake, the court has the power to intervene for the protection of the mistaken party by the grant of an injunction in exercise of the equitable jurisdiction illustrated by *Ashburnham, Goddard, and Herbert Smith* ... where it is too late to restore the previous status quo ... I do not think the law should encourage parties to litigation or their solicitors to take advantage of obvious mistakes made in the process of discovery."

His Lordship thought that it was not open to the court to adopt such a broad view, as the court was bound by *Guinness* ... Two of the authorities relied on by Mr Lyndon-Stanford, *Goddard* and *Herbert Smith* (1987) 1 WLR 1027, all the Court of Appeal authorities led to the view that if a party had disclosed privileged documents by mistake, the court would set aside the disclosure on application by that party.

Another case which had been referred to was *Lord Ashburnton v Paper* (1913) 2 Ch 469, where the court granted an injunction restraining the use of privileged documents which had been obtained by fraud.

In *Guinness* *Peat*, Lord Justice Slade, with whom the other members of the court had agreed, had said (at p1044): "Ordinarily ... a party to litigation who sees a particular document referred to in the other side's list, without privilege being claimed, and is subsequently permitted inspection of that document, is fully entitled to assume that any privilege which might otherwise have been claimed for it has been waived. Let there be no doubt about that."

However, there were exceptions. At p1045-1046, the general principles to be followed were stated: "1 Where solicitors for one party to litigation have, on discovery, mistakenly included a document for which they could properly claim privilege in Part I of Schedule 1 of a list of documents without claiming privilege, the court will ordinarily permit them to amend the list ... at any time before inspection of the document has taken place."

"2 However, once in such circumstances the other party has inspected the document ... the general rule is that it is too late for the party who seeks to claim privilege to attempt to correct the mistake by applying for injunctive relief ..."

"3 If, however, in such a last

mentioned case the other party or his solicitor either (a) has procured inspection of the relevant document by fraud, or (b) on inspection, realises that he has been permitted to see the document only by reason of an obvious mistake, the court has the power to intervene for the protection of the mistaken party by the grant of an injunction in exercise of the equitable jurisdiction illustrated by *Ashburnham, Goddard, and Herbert Smith* ... where it is too late to restore the previous status quo ... I do not think the law should encourage parties to litigation or their solicitors to take advantage of obvious mistakes made in the process of discovery."

His Lordship would particularly endorse the last sentence, which in any event was binding on the court.

Some of the documents in the present case were blatantly privileged, and the conduct of the first and second defendants' solicitors, after they had obtained counsel's advice, made it plain that they must have realised that the plaintiffs' solicitors' system for excluding privileged documents had clearly broken down. They were seeking to take advantage of an obvious mistake.

In those circumstances the judge's order should be extended to documents K, L and M also.

Document E contained advice by the plaintiffs' solicitors at the time a compromise agreement was entered into, which the plaintiffs claimed the action to set aside on the ground of fraud.

Mr Chambers submitted that the judge should have carried out a balancing exercise between the importance to be attached to legal professional privilege, on the one hand, and the importance to the defendants of having document E at their disposal, on the other.

The court was not called on to carry out such an exercise. The effective result of the argument was that important documents could be retained, and only unimportant ones handed back. There was no logic in that.

Lord Justice Butler-Sloss delivered a concurring judgment and Lord Justice Leggatt agreed.

Solicitors: Lovell White Durrant, Hopkins & Wood.

Solicitor's duty to his partners

Messer v Cotton and Others
Before Lord Justice Dillon,
Lord Justice Parker and Lord Justice Stocker
[Judgment July 31]

The duty of a solicitor in a partnership to disclose information to his partners overrode any duty of confidence existing between the solicitor and the partnership created by the relationship of a solicitor/client relationship between them.

The Court of Appeal so held in dismissing an appeal by the plaintiff, Mr Messer, from the order of Mr Justice Nugee, QC, sitting as a deputy judge of the Chancery Division in February 1989 (i) refusing to grant an injunction against the defendants, Anthony Joseph Cotton, Nigel Myer Curtis and Richard Malcolm Slowe, three partners in Hamilton Slowe (formerly Slowe), a firm of solicitors, from using confidential information that the plaintiff had provided when retaining the partnership to act as his solicitors and (ii) requiring the defendants to disclose such information to the plaintiff.

The plaintiff sought to set that order aside and to be granted injunctive relief against the defendants.

It was common ground that if the information related to business that the plaintiff had been entitled to as between himself and his partners to conduct separately from partnership business then the defendants were not entitled to make use of it. Whether the information did so relate depended on disputed issues of fact.

But it was argued for the plaintiff that the defendants were precluded from making any use of the information even if it did relate to partnership business and even if the plaintiff had received in respect of that business moneys for which he was obliged to account to the partnership.

What Mr Jacob contended was that in 1984 the plaintiff by instructing the defendants created a solicitor/client relationship between himself and the defendants and that they owed to him the same duty of confidence as would the partners of any other firm had he chosen to instruct them.

Mr Lindsay submitted that in the circumstances the defendants were entitled to use the information. Because, he said, the documents and information related to partnership business, the plaintiff was obliged to disclose such information to his partners and it was impossible for him to relieve himself of that duty by his unilateral act of using the defendants' name to instruct counsel.

The sole question was, therefore, whether the defendants were entitled to use the information to sustain their action against the plaintiff notwithstanding the duty of confidence.

That depended, as the judge had rightly held, on whether the information was such that the plaintiff was under a prior and continuing duty to his former partners to disclose it.

The duty of confidence was doubtless a high duty; so also was the duty of partners towards each other. Their obligations under sections 24 and 25 of the Partnership Act 1890 could, like their duties under the partnership deeds, be varied by consent, but unless varied remained in force and were of at least equal importance as the duty of confidence imposed by the receipt of confidential papers.

The plaintiff had failed to establish the proposition which he had to establish if he was to prevent the court, in pursuit of justice, from investigating the question whether there was in the case a prior duty of disclosure. If, and to the extent that there was, it had to override the duty of confidence.

On the narrow question on which the plaintiff had to succeed if his appeal was to be allowed, the answer had to go against him on the simple ground that the defendants could not be prevented from using for the limited purpose of their proposed action any documents or information which he should have provided them with long ago.

Lord Justice Dillon and Lord Justice Stocker gave concurring judgments.

Solicitors: Philipsons; Nicholson Graham & Jones.

from disclosing or using in any way the confidential information he had given to them in the capacity of a client. The writ was followed by a notice of motion in which the plaintiff claimed injunctive relief against the defendants.

The defendants contended that they were entitled to use the information contained in the documents in their proposed action against the plaintiff. It was common ground that those documents would be material to the trial of the issue of whether the plaintiff was entitled to the partnership.

The judge, by agreement treating the motion as the trial of the plaintiff's action, ordered the trial of the issue of whether there was an obligation on the plaintiff to disclose to the defendants any of the transactions and activities to which the documents related.

The plaintiff now sought to set that order aside and to be granted injunctive relief against the defendants.

It was common ground that if the information related to business that the plaintiff had been entitled to as between himself and his partners to conduct separately from partnership business then the defendants were not entitled to make use of it. Whether the information did so relate depended on disputed issues of fact.

But it was argued for the plaintiff that the defendants were precluded from making any use of the information even if it did relate to partnership business and even if the plaintiff had received in respect of that business moneys for which he was obliged to account to the partnership.

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Lord Justice Dillon and Lord Justice Stocker gave concurring judgments.

Solicitors: Philipsons; Nicholson Graham & Jones.

Seeking parallel enforcement of foreign judgment

Owens Bank Ltd v Bracco and Another
Before Sir Peter Pain
[Judgment July 19]

A plaintiff who had obtained judgment against a defendant in St Vincent was entitled to seek enforcement of the judgment in England even when enforcement proceedings had already been commenced in Italy and he was not prevented from doing so by the Convention on Jurisdiction and the Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters signed at Brussels in 1968 set out in Schedule 1 to the Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments Act 1982.

Sir Peter Pain, sitting as a judge of the High Court, so held in the Queen's Bench Division when giving judgment in open court after hearing in chambers a cross-summons by the defendants, Dr Fulvio Bracco and Bracco Industria Chimica SPA, requesting that the English courts decline jurisdiction over a summons by the plaintiff, Owens Bank Ltd, seeking registration in England of decisions of courts in St Vincent.

Mr Martin Mann, QC and Mr Michael Gadd for the plaintiffs.

A draft statement of claim was subsequently filed by the defendants, setting out the facts of the case and the grounds on which they claimed that the plaintiff had been in breach of his duties towards the partnership at a time when he was one of the partners.

The plaintiff's response was to launch an action by writ, *inter alia*, to restrain the defendants

of preparing a report on his mental condition, when the issue before the jury was the non-medical issue of provocation.

Their Lordships gave reasons for dismissing, on June 15, the appeal of David Michael George McDonald against his conviction on May 11, 1988 at Northampton Crown Court (Mr Justice Otton and a jury) of murder, on which he was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Mr David Barker, QC and Mr John Cartwright, assisted by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the appellant; Mr

Anthony Palmer, QC and Mr Roy Ashton for the Crown.

LORD JUSTICE STUART SMITH said that their Lordships were of the opinion that the judge had correctly exercised his discretion under section 78 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 to admit that evidence.

The hope had been expressed that guidance might be given to crown courts faced with similar problems. Their Lordships doubted whether it was possible or desirable to seek to lay down any such guidance.

Each case had to depend upon its own circumstances and the judge's assessment of those circumstances on the fairness of the proceedings. That was essentially a question which by training and experience he was qualified to decide.

However, their Lordships expected that only on rare occasions and in exceptional circumstances would the prosecution seek to adduce evidence of what a defendant had said to a doctor, when the issue being tried was non-medical.

Solicitors: CPS, Northampton.

agreement between the United Kingdom and St Vincent.

The scheme of the convention was to provide for priority where original jurisdiction had been conferred by the original jurisdiction. It did not apply to a judgment on a judgment.

The defendants had also argued that the court should exercise its discretion under section 9 of the 1920 Act and article 21 related to original jurisdiction. It did not apply to a judgment on a judgment.

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However, *Spiliada* was a case relating to original jurisdiction, not to execution.

A judgment creditor had a right to enforce his debt in any country which had the appropriate machinery. He would be bound to choose a country where the debtor had assets and he was entitled to seek enforcement in several jurisdictions.

It might have been right to exercise the discretion in favour of the defendants if the evidence showed that a decision in the Italian case was imminent, but that was not the situation.

Solicitors: Charles Russell Williams & James, Clifford Chance.

Admissibility of what prisoner told doctor

Regina v McDonald
Before Lord Justice Stuart-Smith, Mr Justice Jowitt and Mr Justice Morland
[Reasons July 23]

Only on rare occasions would the court expect the prosecution to seek to adduce evidence of what a defendant had said to a doctor when the issue being tried was non-medical.

The Court of Appeal so stated in considering the admissibility of evidence of what a prisoner in custody on a charge of murder had said to a psychiatrist examining him for the purpose

of preparing a report on his mental condition, when the issue before the jury was the non-medical issue of provocation.

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Solicitors: CPS, Northampton.

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Solicitors: CPS, Northampton.

Imposing upper limit on dismissal award

Walter Braund (London) Ltd v Murray
Before Mr Justice Ian Kennedy, Mr J. H. Galbraith and Mr R. J. Lewis
[Judgment July 20]

Section 75(1) of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978 which imposed an upper limit on an award of compensation for unfair dismissal, should be applied after the calculation of the compensatory award and before the calculation of the deduction for contributory fault.

The Employment Appeal Tribunal so held when dismissing an appeal by the employers, Walter Braund (London) Ltd from award of compensation for unfair dismissal of the employee, Mr D. H. Murray, by an industrial tribunal sitting at London in December 1988. The tribunal had found that the employee had contributed to his

dismissal to the degree of 50 per cent.

The appeal was on the ground that the industrial tribunal ought to have reduced the claim to the statutory maximum before applying the reduction for contributory fault.

Section 74 of the 1978 Act provides: "(1) Subject to sections 75 and 76, the amount of the compensatory award shall be such amount as the tribunal considers just and equitable in all the circumstances having regard to the loss sustained by the complainant in consequence of the dismissal in so far as that loss is attributable to action taken by the employer."

Section 75 provides: "(1) The amount of compensation awarded to a person under section 74(1) or of compensatory award to a person calculated in accordance with section 74 shall not exceed £8,500."

(3) ... the limit imposed by this section applies to the amount which the industrial tribunal would, apart from this

section, otherwise award in respect of the subject matter of the complaint after taking into account any payment made by the respondent to the complainant in respect of that matter and any reduction in the amount of the award required by any enactment or rule of law."

Mr Richard Bloomfield for the employers, Mr Anthony Snelson for the employees.

MR JUSTICE IAN KENNEDY said that it was argued on appeal that section 75(3) operated to limit the amount of a compensatory award before that award fell to be reduced by contributory fault.

It was said that the opening words of section 74, which determine what was a just and equitable sum for the compensatory award having regard to loss sustained by the complainant, Section 75(1) imposed a limit on that final compensatory award.

The appeal tribunal considered that the employer's approach was wrong.

The introductory words of section 74 indicated merely that those sections had to be considered before any contributory award was finally quashed.

Sections 74, 75 and 76 required the industrial tribunal to determine what was a just and equitable sum for the compensatory award having regard to loss sustained by the complainant. Section 75(1) imposed a limit on that final compensatory award.

Solicitors: Dibb & Clegg, Sandams, Peckham.

of the loss under subsections (2) and (3) and the duty to mitigate under subsection (4).

Having disregarded any pressure on the employer to dismiss the employee in accordance with subsection (5), the tribunal then had to limit the figure so far reached in accordance with section 75. Only then could the employer's contributory conduct under subsection (6).

The appeal tribunal considered that the employer's approach was wrong.

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Another discordant note as a guitar-playing Swede leaves the stage in the first round

More humiliation could finish off Wilander's career

FROM ANDREW LONGMORE, TENNIS CORRESPONDENT, NEW YORK

THE few spectators who bothered to brave the sticky heat of a late summer night in New York to watch Mats Wilander might have been witnesses to a little history. The last Grand Slam match of a world champion? Wilander would not admit it after his four-set defeat by Brad Gilbert in the first round of the US Open, but he is too intelligent a man to endure his present humiliation for long.

Wilander, at the age of 26, has won only three matches since he reached the semi-final of the Australian Open in January. He could not summon the will to play Wimbledon or the French and, exactly two years after he reached the peak of his career by winning the US Open, his third grand slam victory of the year, to become world number one, finds himself rubbing shoulders with oblivion, ranked 59 in the world. Even for a sport which has a high casualty rate, Wilander's collapse has been as total as it has been surprising.

Like Borg before him, Wilander's mind, so impenetrable and unwavering, so feared during his inexorable rise to the top, just said "that's it". The first signs that all was not well came in the final of the Davis Cup in 1988 when Wilander, recently crowned world champion, was beaten in five sets by the unknown West German Carl-Uwe Steeb. It was a match lost in the mind.

Since then, Wilander's mind has been occupied by anything but tennis. He has been playing his guitar a lot and doing charity work, waiting for the moment when the motivation and the dedication came back. There were few signs that either had returned against Gilbert.

He had chances to level the match in the fourth set, but the ability to win the vital points had gone. More encouraging was the attitude. For the first time in many months, Wilander was not just reduced to a shrug in his efforts to explain another commonplace defeat. He actually seemed to care.

"I was very psyched up for this match," he said. "I knew that it was a tough draw, playing the number eight seed, but I knew that the pressure was on him more than me and I am very angry that I lost. I had chances."

"It was the best match since I've returned to playing, but I still didn't win and the problem is that I played some loose points."

And then came the inevitable question, carefully phrased as ever, but with same intent. How does this affect your future? "Maybe nothing, maybe a lot. I'm encouraged. I feel good that I played well and I feel bad that I lost. I don't feel very positive right now, maybe I'll feel better tomorrow." Maybe.

Boris Becker, Wilander's successor as US Open cham-

panion, will feel a lot better today after his three-set victory over Juan Aguilera. Becker's only troubled moments came in the first set when he lost his service to go 5-3 down, but he broke back immediately, which is a good sign for the defending champion, and took the first 7-5, the next two more comfortably 6-3, 6-2. After his recent win in Indianapolis, Becker looked as sharp and as confident as at any time this year.

"It always helps to win a tournament, particularly before a Grand Slam," said the No. 2 seed. "A couple of times this year I was in the finals and got close to winning them but I couldn't win. This year it feels much better here than any other year."

Becker, who reputedly took John McEnroe out to dinner in Indianapolis to try to rekindle the American's interest in the game, also had a word of support for the beleaguered Wilander. "It's not good for a former No. 1 player to be dropping down the rankings. It is not good for the game itself. I hope Mats will climb back and find his form to come back at least to the top 10."

Steffi Graf was more unconvinced by the wind and the rain, which interrupted her match against Maureen Drake, a qualifier. In between the torrents, the defending champion demolished the flimsy challenge of the Canadian, 6-1, 6-1.

RESULTS FROM FLUSHING MEADOW

MEN'S SINGLES: First round: M. Washington (US) bt A. Mancini (Arg), 6-4, 6-2, 6-3; B. Becker (West) bt J. Aguilera (Sp), 7-5, 6-3, 6-2; P. Sampras (US) bt D. Goldie (US), 6-1, 7-5, 6-1; P. Anand (US) bt P. Kurnit (WG), 7-5 (7/4), 7-5, 6-4; M. Janda (Arg) bt M. Sackatani (US), 6-4, 6-3; J. Swenson (Sw) bt T. Woodbridge (Aus), 7-6 (7/3), 6-2, 6-2; D. Wheaton (US) bt J. Arase (Sp), 6-3, 6-1, 6-0; S. Gilbert (US) bt M. Wilander (Sw), 6-4, 5-6, 6-3, 7-5.

WOMEN'S SINGLES: First round: H. Giffi (US) bt S. Sloane (US), 7-6 (10/8), 6-3; M. J. Fernandez (US) bt A. Hermonsson (US), 6-1, 6-1; A. Grossman (US) bt P. Louie Harper (US), 2-6, 6-4, 6-4; S. Graf (WG) bt M. Drake (Can), 6-1, 6-1; G. Fernandez (US) bt L. Garrone (It), 6-4, 7-6 (7/5).

LATE RESULTS FROM MONDAY

MEN'S SINGLES: First round: K. Curran (US) bt S. Perkas (US), 6-4, 6-1; D. Enders (Sw) bt M. Simon (Aus), 6-4, 6-2, 6-2; A. Antonisch (Czech) bt M. Knapin (SA), 3-6, 6-2, 6-1; J. Couner (US) bt W. Masur (Aus), 6-4, 6-0, 5-7, 6-1; P. Lundgren (Sw) bt C. Garner (US), 6-1, 6-2, 6-2; T. Champion (Fr) bt T. Mayotte (US), 7-5, 6-3, 6-3; J. Yagci (Peru) bt K. Novacek (Cz), 7-5, 7-6 (7/4), 6-3; A. Jarry (Sw) bt S. Youl (Aus), 2-6, 7-5, retired.

WOMEN'S SINGLES: First round: I. Demongot (Fr) bt S. Collins (US), 6-3, 6-3; S. Stafford (US) bt A. Minter (Aus), 6-1, 6-3; L. Savchenko (USSR) bt B. Hayter (Sw), 6-3, 6-3; S. Hanika (WG) bt B. Fulco (Arg), 6-3, 1-6, 6-4; D. Van Rensburg (SA) bt E. Sviglerova (Cz), 6-3, 6-1.

Lost cause: Unseeded Wilander battling in vain to stay in the US Open yesterday



CYCLING

LeMond prepares to make the climb to greatness

LeMond will be favoured by the tricky descent which is expected to negate any advantage built up by the experienced climbers. The 261 kilometres and just under seven hours away from a Tour de France-world professional double for the second consecutive year. He needs to win the world championship road race on Sunday to complete his first ever achieved before and one that will see him elevated on to the pedestal occupied by the all-time greats, Eddy Merckx and Bernard Hinault.

Merckx, of Belgium, completed the coveted double twice, but not in succession. He was victorious in 1971 and 1974. After winning the Tour de France in July, LeMond, aged 29, said: "I believe I'm in the same class as them (Merckx and Hinault). I don't have to win five Tours de France to prove it."

Saddle sores kept LeMond out of competition immediately after the Tour but he showed he has lost none of his form by finishing second in the 150-mile Reading race, followed by a long, winding descent, surrounded by hairpin bends. The riders will cover the course 18 times.

The 14.5km course through pine forests features a steep 150-metre climb, followed by a long, winding descent, surrounded by hairpin bends. The riders will cover the course 18 times.

Boardman places resilience on trial

By PETER BRYAN

CHRIS Boardman had thought that his racing season was over after a stormy operation early in June. But he surprised his surgeons and himself by, seven weeks later, competing in the national track championships at Leicester and, last week, in the world series in Japan.

Boardman, the national 25-miles champion had been told that the earliest date he could resume light training was September 2.

At home in Preston, near Blackburn, yesterday, he was determined to speed up his recovery. "My first aim is to touch Chasme Obere's British hour record on the track," he said. Obere, the Scot with unconventional ideas about bicycle design and position, improved his own figure by 10 seconds at Meadowbank, Edinburgh, in May, taking the record to 46.390 kilometres.

Surprisingly, Boardman will not use Meadowbank or Leicester for his attempt, which, he says, will be made in the next two weeks or postponed until 1991 if the weather is unfavourable. Instead, he has opted for the national 25-miles Reading race, the asphalt surface of which he believes is smoother and faster than the popular road tracks.

"I've never seen the Reading track," he said, "but from all accounts it's a fast track. I've heard, which I want to push up to something around 48 kilometres - or 30 miles." Boardman is waiting for an invitation to defend his grand prix of France time-trial title. After that he will defend his title of world 25-miles champion at Walsby, Devon.

RUGBY UNION

Anglo-Irish have London look

By DAVID HANDS
RUGBY CORRESPONDENT

IRELAND'S efforts to improve their international fortunes will extend to England during the coming season with the formation of an Anglo-Irish team under the chairmanship of Tom Kiernan, the former full back who has also occupied almost every other role his country's administration has to offer.

The first Anglo-Irish team to take the field will do so against Ulster at Ravenhill, Belfast, on September 12. The aim is to compete in the Irish inter-provincial championship during the 1992-3 season: the two-year gap will allow both for initial teething problems and the interruption to domestic arrangements that the World Cup will inevitably make to the 1991-2 season.

In combining England for players with Irish qualifications, the Anglo-Irish committee have contacted all the national division clubs and have met with a tolerably good response: their initial squad of 26 includes several players with extensive club experience, such as Brendan Hanaway, who was England's leading try-scorer a couple of seasons ago, Kieron Rabbit, also from Liverpool St Helens, and Dave Cleary, the Orrell flanker.

It also includes Hugh Condon, the London Irish stand-off

half who was capped as a replacement against Scotland two years ago. Inevitably, London Irish players dominate the squad and they provided the venue for squad training last weekend, which was organised by Ken Kennedy, the former Ireland hooker who will coach the team, and assisted by Kiernan, Noel Henderson, Ireland's president this year, and Claran Fitzgerald, the new national coach.

The Anglos will have first choice of players, including John Hewitt, who are also qualified for Ulster, but the provincial selectors will take a close interest in Rob Saunders, the young scrum half who has just moved to London to play.

Though he has yet to play for Ulster, Saunders, a graduate of Queen's University, Belfast, is reckoned to be one of his country's most promising prospects. He is joined in the squad

by Kieron Bracken, last season's England Schools scrum half and captain. The Anglos will also run an under-21 side, which will play the Ireland Under-21 team at Sunbury on September 16 en route to The Netherlands, where they are scheduled to play two games against the Dutch national XV.

Nottingham, winners of the Seikirk sevens last Saturday, are to start their season this weekend in Ireland. They play Terenure College on Friday and Blackrock College on Saturday with two of their international players, Gary Rees and Simon Hodgkinson, also bearing in mind to play for the Irish Wolfhounds on Sunday - against Terenure.

However, the first division Midlands club will be without Glyn Mosses, their divisional tight-head prop, this season. Mosses is moving to Paris to

work and hopes to play for Racing Club de France. However, Nottingham have John Ward available once more to play either tight or loose-head prop after a couple of seasons when he has been living in the southern hemisphere.

John Morrison, the lock who played for England B in 1986 and again in 1989, is also on the move, though on a somewhat shorter distance. He believes himself to be only fourth-choice at Bath, who have two internationalists in Nigel Redman and Damian Cronin available plus the promising Cornish, Martin Haag, and though he toured Australia this month with Bath, Morrison has elected to join Bristol.

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The Scottish girls' champion, Moody, has been given the special accolade of a place in the full national team to contest the home international tournament, also at Hunsington, next month.

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GOLF

Welch sets sights on junior title

By JOHN HENNESSY

MICHAEL Welch, aged 17, a Hill Valley protégé of Alex Lyle, is seeking to perpetuate a spectacular run of success at Selsdon Park Hotel over the next two days.

The winner in recent weeks of the English and British boys' championships and, on Sunday, the Doug Saunders world junior championship at King's Links, Aberdeen, he has his sights set on the 36-hole Wilson PGA junior championship.

Welch's principal opponent, on form, should be Garry Jack, who led Scotland to a rare victory over England at Hunsington three weeks ago.

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NETBALL

Nicholl aims for Olympics

By LOUISE TAYLOR

Liz Nicholl, the chief executive of the All England Netball Association (AENA), is aware of this impact. "We have recently had a request to be considered as an Olympic sport turned down, and realise that if future success is to be accepted, we must expand, primarily into Europe," she said.

It is with this aim in mind that a party of players from southern England, including members of Down, the top Surrey club, are spending this week in Holland on an exchange with members of Kortball clubs.

"Kortball is the nearest game to netball and is very popular in The Netherlands, so the idea is that we go there and teach them some netball, they show us kortball, and later in the year we'll be back in England."

Swimming

Threat to national fund-raiser

By CRAIG LOR

A NATIONAL call to "swim for England, Scotland or Wales" to help raise money for charity and the sport in "Swimfit year" has met a disappointing response. Entries to the TSB World Record Sponsored Swim Challenge, which closed this weekend, have trickled in by the half dozen rather than flooded in by the hundreds expected.

Organisers of the Scottish challenge will meet in Edinburgh on Monday to decide whether the format of the event should be altered or cancelled in view of the poor entry.

The Royal Commonwealth pool in Edinburgh is due to host the Scottish event simultaneously with the English and Welsh swims to take place at the Central Pool, Leeds, and the Empire Pool, Cardiff, on September 15 and 16.

A spokesman at the Edinburgh venue said that when Scotland set the existing record of £108,044 for money raised in a sponsored swim, about 600 teams took part.

Andrew Taylor, one of the Scottish organisers, said: "I couldn't tell you exactly how many entries we've had, but it's very low. However, we're hoping a flood of last-minute inquiries materialises into entries, then we'll be in business."

In England, entries are also said to be "coming in very slowly", but a spokeswoman for the Amateur Swimming Association said there had also been hundreds of late inquiries and the deadline for entries would therefore be flexible. She hoped for a late rise in entries swimming for the Sparks (Sport Aiding Research into Crippling Diseases) charity.

Groups which have entered the swim include teams from businesses, pubs and schools. Further inquiries can be obtained from the English ASA (telephone 0509 23431), the Scottish ASA (0786 70544), and the Welsh ASA (0222 397571).

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RUGBY CORRESPONDENT

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Motor racing to return to Birmingham

By STEPHEN SLATER

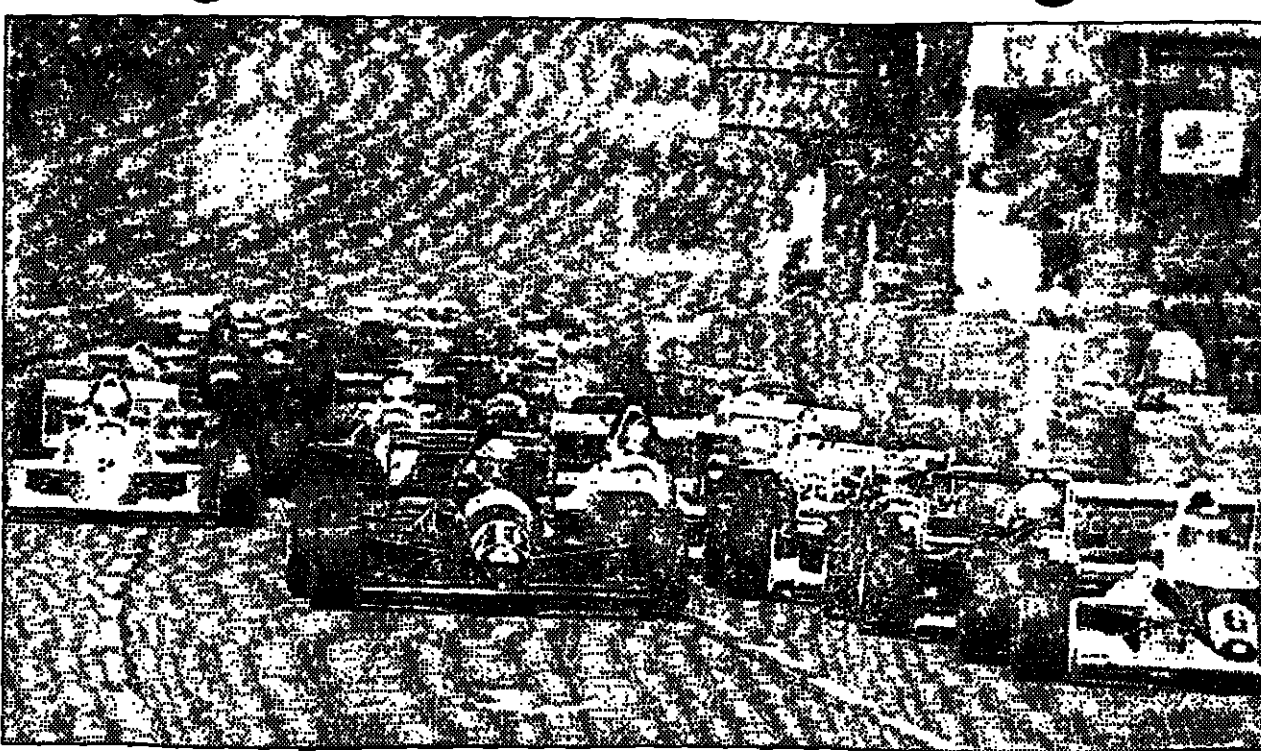
THE Halfords Birmingham Superprix, which was won on Monday by Eric van de Poele, of Belgium, will continue next year and may even host a prestigious world championship sports car race, organisers revealed yesterday.

The message comes after residence in Parliament, led by three of Birmingham's MPs - Clare Short, Terry Davies and Jeff Rooker - delayed the agreement of a new road race bill in the last term. This would have allowed racing to have been run over three or even four days and for additional land to be used to develop track necessary facilities.

Although the delay of the bill has scotched some of these plans, the existing bill will allow the Superprix to continue, running to its existing format over two days at the end of each August. Yesterday, the race director, John Nicol, of the British Racing and Sports Car Club, which runs the event in conjunction with Birmingham city council, announced he had applied to motor sport's ruling body, Fisa, to host a round of the world sports car championship next year.

This would see powerful Le Mans-style sports cars on the city's streets, crisscrossed by teams such as the factory supported Jaguar, Peugeot and Mercedes Benz organisations.

"We are still keen to be associated with Formula 3000, but Fisa has indicated that it



Super start: the Formula 3000 field for the Birmingham Superprix races to the first bend of the race on Monday

wishes to run two street races in next year's world championship, one in North America and one in Europe," Nicol said. "We don't expect to receive a decision until October, but for the last five years we have proved we can host a major international race at Birmingham. I don't think that

there are any other circuits in Europe that can match that." The challenge of the Birmingham track is that it is quite unlike any other street circuit. Most tracks have a relatively slow average speed, but at Birmingham the cars travel at close to their maximum of 170mph.

The stresses of both cars and drivers are proportionately higher at Birmingham. All three of the leading drivers at the winner's press conference on Monday evening were nursing blisters on their hands after fighting to control the steering wheel as bumps deflected their cars.

"It's incredibly physical," the leading British Formula 3000 driver, Alan McNish, said. "The suspension of a racing car is almost rigid, so your whole torso gets a pounding over the bumps, but this is a race I'd really love to win. It's more than just a race - it's a huge festival with a marvellous atmosphere."

Susanna's Secret to spark Redcar double for Carter

By MANDARIN

WALTER Carter may have failed to ride a winner as a jockey, but in two seasons training at Epsom he has sent out 49 winners. At Redcar today, I expect him to further his career by completing a double with Susanna's Secret and Affordale.

Susanna's Secret was supported from 25-1 to 11-1 to win a seven-furlong handicap at Folkestone eight days ago and easily headed the gamble.

The field for the Folkestone race was not particularly strong but the colt has considerable scope for improvement and is expected to defy a 6lb penalty in the Telford Bitter Handicap.

Jockey looks the principal danger. Last time out, he failed to show his best when finishing sixth to Annabelle Royale at Yarmouth. However, on his previous running on today's course, he performed to his true capabilities when comfortably beating Le Chic.

Affordale can complete the Carter double in the Coopers and Deloitte Nursery Handicap where I expect the colt to appreciate the return to five furlongs. Last time out, the well-related son of For-

midable was far from disgraced at Nottingham where he was caught on the line by Musabiq over six furlongs.

Despite Land Sun's three recent disappointing performances, I expect him to be the main danger. At Bath in July, the Mick Channon-trained colt showed excellent form when making all the running to beat the useful Heaven-Light Grey.

David Wilson, another Epsom trainer, can also strike on the Cleveland course with La Belle Vie in the Yorkshire Television Handicap. At Yarmouth six days ago the filly ran a promising race when third to Annabelle Royale in a competitive event over seven furlongs.

On her previous outing at Nottingham, she showed her liking for today's trip of six furlongs when failing by three-quarters of a length to catch Pinnacle Point.

Smullover Seed has failed to fulfil the promise of her racecourse debut at Sandown last season when runner-up to Anshan but can belatedly open her account in the poorly-contested Qualifier Northern Racing School Apprentice Handicap.

At Brighton, See Serenade



Wilson sends La Belle Vie on long trip to Redcar (3.30)

can gain his fourth course victory in the George Robey Challenge Trophy. The four-year-old put up an excellent performance when carrying 10st 5lb to a half-length victory over Charcoal Burner last three weeks ago.

On that occasion Supreme Dancer was third, beaten a neck and half a length, and there is no obvious reason for the placings to be reversed today as they meet on the same terms.

A greater threat to my selection may come from Amethystine, who was third to

Chase The Door in the Brighton Summer Cup, a race in which See Serenade finished second. Amethystine is 6lb better off today for a ten-length beating.

Heavy William should appreciate the return to maiden company in the Seagulls Stakes. At Southwell recently, the five-year-old stayed on well to be fifth in a 16-runner handicap won by Ever Reckless.

The quick reappearance of Photo Call in the Rottingdean Handicap looks significant. Six days ago at Yarmouth, the Chief Singer filly was a disappointing favourite when eighth of ten to Thimbalina.

On her previous outing at Redcar, however, she put up an excellent performance to beat Melotte by half a length.

At Newton Abbot, Donna Del Lago can give Terry Casey his first winner since moving to Lambourn last month by taking the Armitage Shanks Better Bathroom Handicap.

Blinkered first time
BRIGHTON: 2.15 So Long Boye: 3.15 Vicious Prince: 4.45 Taywin.

Eddery set to accept Hong Kong invitation

PAT Eddery, who rode in Hong Kong for four seasons as an apprentice during the seventies, looks set to return to the province in December to ride in the HK\$2.5 million (£160,000) Invitation Cup.

Eddery has spoken to Hong Kong's new director of racing, Philip Johnston, and is keen to take part in the race. The champion jockey expressed his interest as soon as he heard the race had been expanded to include European horses.

"Even if the invitations do not go to my regular riders, I will be making myself available," Eddery said.

Eddery added that he might extend his stay to cover the busy Christmas period if sufficient rides are available.

Marco Paganini, the former Italian champion jockey, was last night still on a life-support system in a Siena hospital following a fall at Crossetto on Saturday in which he sustained severe brain damage.

Salsabil 3-1
SALSABIL is quoted at 3-1 for the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe by William Hill. A statement issued yesterday by his trainer, John Dunlop, read: "Salsabil's next outing will be in the Prix Vermeille at Longchamp before running in the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe on October 6."

The old firm of Tim Forster and Hywel Davies were reunited in unfortunate circumstances when Major Match won

Mr Frisk poised to make early seasonal debut

MR FRISK, the Grand National winner, is likely to make an early return to action this autumn.

"He's a top of the ground horse so we've got to get going with him," said Kim Bailey, who nominated the Mercedes Benz "Handicap Chase" at Cheltenham (October 6).

Kimpton's Christmas Records Gold Cup (October 20) as possible pipe-opener for the star of his Upper Lambourn yard.

Hennessy Gold Cup, in which Mr Frisk finished a close third to Ghofar under a big weight last year, is again his main autumn objective.

After a break at Newton Abbot yesterday after Drumsick had followed up his recent Market Rasen success by upsetting the odds laid on Early Hurdle in the Islington Novices' Hurdle.

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Hannon to plunder German booty

SAVAHRA Sound has a good chance of maintaining British trainers' good record in the group three Goldenes Peitsche (6th), Germany's richest sprint, at Baden-Baden today.

Richard Hannon's five-year-old was supported at 5-1 by the French-trained Astroneer in the corresponding race last year but faces nothing of that calibre this afternoon.

He is joined by Tom Jones's Flower Girl in a 16-runner field while the listed Milka-Stecher Cup, over two miles, has attracted two British representatives in Chris Wall's High 1 and Alan Balding's Casual Flash.

Susan Piggott's Batzushka fared best of the three British challengers at Baden-Baden yesterday when finishing fourth, beaten by the French-trained Astroneer in the group three Oettingen-Rennen.

John Reid tried to make all the running on Just Three but was overthrown by a colt who was worn down a furlong out as the race developed into a duel between Zille and Last Midway, whom Mark de Smyter forced ahead approaching the line for a neck success.

Batzushka finished strongly a length away in third with Just Three fourth and the other British runner, Elton Lad, fifth. The winner, trained at Chantilly by Jonathan Pease, provided a first group success for third season stallion, Chief Singer.

Mitchell's eye on US prize again

MY PAL Popeye will represent British interests in the Dr Fager Handicap at Arlington Park this weekend but track officials were yesterday warning that the fact that Sunday's Arlington Million has had its reputation as an international event tarnished by its failure to attract a single runner from outside North America.

Philip Mitchell is hoping that My Pal Popeye, whose latest outing was on the all-weather at Southwell, will adapt as well to the dirt as his stable companion, Kean Egan, who finished fourth in the six-furlong Arlington race 12 months ago.

Mitchell has booked the crack American jockey, Eddie Delahoussaye, to ride his sprinter.

Jockey Club handicapper

THE Jockey Club is to increase its handicapping team to nine with the appointment of Matthew Tester, who has been private handicapper to Barry Hills at Manton for the past four years.

Tester, aged 31, will be responsible for the handicapping of all-weather Flat racing and assist with lower grade turf horses over distances between five furlongs and a mile.

Selections

By Mandarin
2.15 Henry William.
2.45 Mitty Goddes.
3.15 Sharp N' Easy.
3.45 See Serenade.
4.15 Yarn Glen.
4.45 Photo Call.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.15 Snafes.
2.45 CEDRELA (nap).
3.15 Disco.
3.45 See Serenade.
4.15 Mite Swan.
4.45 Rock Face.

By Michael Seely
3.45 See Serenade. 4.45 Sunset Rose.

Going: firm

Draw: 6f, low numbers best

2.15 SEAGULLS MAIDEN STAKES (22,224: 6f) (7 runners)

1 (10) 002326 HENRY WILLIAM 12 (5) Sharp N' Easy 5-4
2 (1) 002340 SOMERVOE PRIDE 9 (8) W. Gibson 4-4
3 (1) 002341 SHARP N' EASY 12 (5) Sharp N' Easy 5-4
4 (1) 002342 SEERENADE 12 (5) See Serenade 5-4
5 (1) 002343 YARN GLEN 12 (5) Yarn Glen 5-4
6 (1) 002344 PHOTO CALL 12 (5) Photo Call 5-4
7 (1) 002345 MITE SWAN 12 (5) Mite Swan 5-4

BETTING: 11-5 Snafes, 7-2 Snafes, 4-5 Snafes, 10-1 So Long Boye, 10-1 Bertley Hill Boy, 20-1 Sunray Pids.

1989: APPROX DASH 3-8-11 Flat Eddery (5-2) R. Alcock 7 ran

FORM FOCUS HENRY WILLIAM made some headway inside the mile at Southwell 10 days ago, but was not good enough to win the 6f maiden at Southwell 10 days ago.

SOMERVOE PRIDE showed last decent form when 5th at Northampton in a 10-runner maiden (10 days ago).

SEERENADE has made no impression in her two starts.

YARN GLEN has made no impression in her two starts.

PHOTO CALL has made no impression in her two starts.

MITE SWAN has made no impression in her two starts.

2.45 SADDLECOCK MAIDEN STAKES (22,207: 7f) (10 runners)

1 (10) 002346 CEDRELA 12 (5) H. Gibson 5-4
2 (1) 002347 COLUMBIAN GOLD 12 (5) C. Gibson 5-4
3 (1) 002348 JAMBLETON BOY 12 (5) J. Gibson 5-4
4 (1) 002349 JAMBLETON BOY 12 (5) J. Gibson 5-4
5 (1) 002350 JAMBLETON BOY 12 (5) J. Gibson 5-4
6 (1) 002351 JAMBLETON BOY 12 (5) J. Gibson 5-4
7 (1) 002352 JAMBLETON BOY 12 (5) J. Gibson 5-4
8 (1) 002353 JAMBLETON BOY 12 (5) J. Gibson 5-4
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FORM FOCUS CEDRELA 12 (5) 2nd to a winner over 7f, 11 days ago, but was not good enough to win the 7f maiden at Southwell 10 days ago.

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Selections

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.15 Snafes.
2.45 CEDRELA (nap).
3.15 Disco.
3.45 See Serenade.
4.15 Mite Swan.
4.45 Rock Face.

By Michael Seely
3.45 See Serenade. 4.45 Sunset Rose.

Going: firm

Draw: 6f, low numbers best

2.15 SEAGULLS MAIDEN STAKES (22,224: 6f) (7 runners)

1 (10) 002326 HENRY WILLIAM 12 (5) Sharp N' Easy 5-4
2 (1) 002340 SOMERVOE PRIDE 9 (8) W. Gibson 4-4
3 (1) 002341 SHARP N' EASY 12 (5) Sharp N' Easy 5-4
4 (1) 002342 SEERENADE 12 (5) See Serenade 5-4
5 (1) 002343 YARN GLEN 12 (5) Yarn Glen 5-4
6 (1) 002344 PHOTO CALL 12 (5) Photo Call 5-4
7 (1) 002345 MITE SWAN 12 (5) Mite Swan 5-4

BETTING: 11-5 Snafes, 7-2 Snafes, 4-5 Snafes, 10-1 So Long Boye, 10-1 Bertley Hill Boy, 20-1 Sunray Pids.

1989: APPROX DASH 3-8-11 Flat Eddery (5-2) R. Alcock 7 ran

FORM FOCUS HENRY WILLIAM made some headway inside the mile at Southwell 10 days ago, but was not good enough to win the 6f maiden at Southwell 10 days ago.

SOMERVOE PRIDE showed last decent form when 5th at Northampton in a 10-runner maiden (10 days ago).

SEERENADE has made no impression in her two starts.

YARN GLEN has made no impression in her two starts.

PHOTO CALL has made no impression in her two starts.

MITE SWAN has made no impression in her two starts.

2.45 SADDLECOCK MAIDEN STAKES (22,207: 7f) (10 runners)

1 (10) 002346 CEDRELA 12 (5) H. Gibson 5-4
2 (1) 002347 COLUMBIAN GOLD 12 (5) C. Gibson 5-4
3 (1) 002348 JAMBLETON BOY 12 (5) J. Gibson 5-4
4 (1) 002349 JAMBLETON BOY 12 (5) J. Gibson 5-4
5 (1) 002350 JAMBLETON BOY 12 (5) J. Gibson 5-4
6 (1) 002351 JAMBLETON BOY 12 (5) J. Gibson 5-4
7 (1) 002352 JAMBLETON BOY 12 (5) J. Gibson 5-4
8 (1) 002353 JAMBLETON BOY 12 (5) J. Gibson 5-4
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10 (1) 002355 JAMBLETON BOY 12 (5) J. Gibson 5-4

BETTING: 11-5 Snafes, 7-2 Snafes, 4-5 Snafes, 10-1 So Long Boye, 10-1 Bertley Hill Boy, 20-1 Sunray Pids.

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3.45 See Serenade. 4.45 Sunset Rose.

Going: firm

Draw: 6f, low numbers best</

A cricketing enigma proves he is a luxury England can afford

Gower the grafting genius

SIMON BARNES

THE man with the silly socks is with us still. David Gower would probably not be your first choice as the cricketer to score a century for your life, but yesterday he was batting for his own. At least, he was batting for his life as an international cricketer, and he came up with the goods. Well, we always knew he could bat.

Play in the third and final Test against India at the Oval yesterday was dominated by two matches within a match. England were playing to save the game; Gower and John Morris were playing to save their bacon. Both badly needed a fat score to book a place for the tour of Australia.

This was not batsmanship, it was batsmanship. Gower, after scoring 157, is as good as on the boat. Morris, out for 32, is left with the power of prayer. One must hope he makes it, if only because he looks so much like Colin Cowdrey from behind.

Gower, we must assume now, will bat on throughout the Antipodean summer. And of course, he will drive us all mad again. He will be out for seven playing the sumpuous flick-pull that only he can

play, though not all the time. He will score gritty, cameo 30s on days when only a gritty, all-day 56 will serve his team's needs. He will, let us hope, play the odd match-turning innings and lift everybody's heart as he does it.

Why isn't he calm and sensible and dogged and unimaginative? Why isn't he more like Graham Gooch? Well, why isn't Margaret Thatcher more like Mother Theresa? These are just three of the questions I shall not be exploring this morning.

Clauswitz, the Napoleonic general, said that we make war as we must, not as we would like to. Similarly, people play according to their natures, not according to an idealised self.

It is not within Gooch's options to play with a smile and a swagger. It is not within Gower's options to play other than with a sheepish grin and a taste for risk.

Gower mixes elegance and silliness: grace and folly. The combination of the graceful

flick of the bat and the blue socks spell this man. WYSIWYG, to use an American acronym: What You See Is What You Get.

Gower's flaws are as obvious as his gifts. There is a sense, in fact, in which Gower has sold out to his lesser gift. He has always seemed content — eager — to be a flawed genius. Perhaps, had he truly wished it, he could have been a genius, pure and simple.

Yesterday, Gower showed us the kind of batsman he could have been. It was not much fun. For this was an innings of character rather than skill. There was little charm in it, little that was *echt* Gower. A late cut out of the keeper's gauntlets on 88, but there was not much to purr about, not until after tea, and the tension had gone.

He played and missed a lot, played a lot of false strokes. Gower did nothing during his century — that was the curious thing. It was not an appropriate day for scintillating, the most effective shot was the off-side skypoint (or the shortest shot, with the front pad thrust out and the bat held aloft), and Gower played it for all he was worth.

With this innings, Gower overtook Cowdrey and now stands second to Boycott as the highest English run-getter. It was his sixteenth Test match century. Still he has his detractors, and his detractors still have a point.

There is a touch of the Glenn Hoddle about Gower, a touch of the luxury player syndrome. The truism about luxury players is that the only real luxury players are those who are no good. But there are so-called luxury players in every team sport: Hoddle, Gower, John Barnes, Gazza, and practically every player in the Indian cricket team. And the point that always baffles you is not how come they are so extraordinarily good, but how come they are not even better.

Gower will go down as one of the finest cricketers of his generation, no question about that. Had he possessed someone else's nature, he could, perhaps, have been the finest batsman ever to walk the surface of the earth. But a person's talents spring from his own nature. Gower promises an equal amount of exasperation and delight this winter. As ever.

The full face of batsman Gower

By JOHN WOODCOCK

NOW HE is there, now he is not. And which, even now, is the real David Gower? The one who scored an alluring yet highly disciplined hundred against India at the Oval yesterday, or he who in 80 of his previous 100 first-class innings had failed to reach 50?

That anyone with such a flair for batting, with such a "light, agreeable, polished style", has failed so often to make the most of it is obviously disappointing. It is perfectly possible to combine virtuosity with discretion.

With much the same kind of talent and outlook and good looks and predilections, Denis Compton averaged over his career 11 runs an innings more than Gower — 51 to 40 — and scored a hundred every 6.8 innings to Gower's one every 13. Without ever compromising his character, Compton was the scourge of all his opponents. By the counties he plays against, Gower, by comparison, is lightly regarded.

In a sense, Gower's innings yesterday was a confession, some might say a giveaway. He is dead keen to go to Australia again, and this was his last chance to make a case that he does. So he resolved, for once, not to get himself out, and he did not. He started by playing straight and did nothing else. He played beautifully.

In his last but one Test hundred, against Australia at Perth in November 1986, I remember him showing the bowler, also from the word go, the same full face of the bat. If he has the capacity to do that consistently in Australia this winter, England's chances, and the pleasure they give, will be much enhanced.

It is gratifying that their conspicuously plucky effort in the West Indies last winter has been rewarded with victory in both this summer's Test series. True to say, it would probably not have happened had New Zealand at Edgbaston and then India at Lord's not chosen to field first and bat second, so, handed England the initiative, but such tactical misjudgments spring usually from respect for the opposition.

Because it is bowling and fielding that win matches, the odds must be against Gower's side, leaving Australia next spring with the Ashes which they surrendered in England last summer. They should find there, none the less, some more interesting pitches to bowl on, and more helpful conditions to bowl in, than they have these last three months.

The hard work they will undoubtedly put in needs to be directed at least as much at the grammar of the game as at all those callisthenics. If they do not bowl any more accurately than they did at the Oval last week, they are going to get tired and disgruntled.

The chief gain to come from the summer now ending is the batting of Atherton, based as it is on concentration, confidence and a sound method. He will never have a greater stroke of luck than when Nasser Hussain was preferred to him, this time last year, for the tour to the West Indies. Had the choice gone the other way, so might their fortunes have been reversed.

It was fortuitous, too, that when the England team came to be chosen for the first Test match against New Zealand at the beginning of June, Larkins was unfit. But for that, Atherton might still be waiting for his chance, such are the likely consequences of the squad system, especially one operated as a conservative body as the England committee.

Essex juggernaut can forge ahead as Middlesex wait

By RICHARD STREETON

ESSEX, one point behind Middlesex, the county champions, make up the match they have in hand today when they start a three-day away game with Northamptonshire. Victory against opponents whose minds, inevitably, will be more on Saturday's NatWest Trophy final, could go a long way towards bringing Essex the Britannia Assurance title.

With the summer's Test matches completed, the leading contenders for the £40,000 first prize in the championship will have their strongest sides available. Gooch returns to lead Essex. Their late run of success has left them the most likely title winners. Certainly, everything is in Essex's favour against Northamptonshire, who have a crop of players injured and who are also resting Ambrose.

Should Essex beat Northamptonshire, they will be comfortably cushioned as the race for the title enters its final stages. Though at least half a dozen counties retain a mathematical chance, Essex and Middlesex, realistically, look to be the two sides from whom the champions will come.

Middlesex do not play again until September 7, by which time the daily starting time

Leading positions

County	P	W	L	D	St	St	Pts
Middlesex (3)	19	8	1	0	61	45	284
Essex (2)	19	7	1	0	58	42	262
Warwick (8)	19	6	7	4	55	58	194
Hampshire (6)	19	6	4	0	50	38	194
Leeds (13)	19	5	4	0	50	38	194
Lancashire (4)	19	5	3	1	58	49	187
Worcesters (11)	19	5	3	1	52	44	180
Gloucesters (1)	19	5	3	1	52	44	180
Surrey (1)	19	5	3	1	52	44	180

Surrey awarded eight points for batting last in a drawn match in which the scores finished level.

1989 positions in brackets

will be advanced to 10.30 and rain and bad light might cause disruptions. They have only three matches left, offering a maximum of 72 further points.

The other contenders range from third-placed Warwickshire, who are 35 points adrift of the leaders, to sixth-placed Lancashire, who are 47 points behind. Lancashire, incidentally, with the NatWest final in mind, have granted a request from Atherton to rest from their game with Surrey today at Blackpool, where they take a championship game for the first time since 1984.

Northamptonshire, meanwhile, are using the same pitch against Essex on which 546 runs were scored last weekend in a Sunday match. Its hard surface has a little more life than some pitches at the county ground. Though it could be a high-scoring game, the Essex bowlers, with Foster

in peak form, look the more dangerous. The Essex attack, in fact, has run rampant in its last three matches, which have brought crushing wins against Yorkshire, Surrey and Derbyshire, none of whom could reach 200 in any innings.

It has been confirmed that Capel, the Northamptonshire all-rounder, broke the little finger on his left hand in two places on Monday when he was hit by Walsh while playing against Gloucestershire. Capel misses the Essex game and a decision whether he can play in the cup final at Lord's will be taken nearer the weekend.

Nick Cook, the left-arm spinner, who has a knee injury, and Richard Williams, with bruised fingers, are also doubtful today but both should be fit by the weekend. Ripley, the wicketkeeper, will play against Essex in spite of a right index finger he cracked against Curran in the Gloucestershire match. Davis, Northamptonshire's second West Indian fast bowler, will deputise for Ambrose.

Middlesex played 19, 234 points; Sept 1989: 19, 234 points; Sept 1988: 19, 234 points; Sept 1987: 19, 234 points; Sept 1986: 19, 234 points; Sept 1985: 19, 234 points; Sept 1984: 19, 234 points; Sept 1983: 19, 234 points; Sept 1982: 19, 234 points; Sept 1981: 19, 234 points; Sept 1980: 19, 234 points; Sept 1979: 19, 234 points; Sept 1978: 19, 234 points; Sept 1977: 19, 234 points; Sept 1976: 19, 234 points; Sept 1975: 19, 234 points; Sept 1974: 19, 234 points; Sept 1973: 19, 234 points; Sept 1972: 19, 234 points; Sept 1971: 19, 234 points; Sept 1970: 19, 234 points; Sept 1969: 19, 234 points; Sept 1968: 19, 234 points; Sept 1967: 19, 234 points; Sept 1966: 19, 234 points; Sept 1965: 19, 234 points; Sept 1964: 19, 234 points; Sept 1963: 19, 234 points; Sept 1962: 19, 234 points; Sept 1961: 19, 234 points; Sept 1960: 19, 234 points; Sept 1959: 19, 234 points; Sept 1958: 19, 234 points; Sept 1957: 19, 234 points; Sept 1956: 19, 234 points; Sept 1955: 19, 234 points; Sept 1954: 19, 234 points; 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SPORT

Gower the man of the hour

By ALAN LEE
CRICKET CORRESPONDENT

THE OVAL (last day of five): England drew with India. OUT of adversity came the response for which all England had longed. With the selectorial equivalent of a gun to his head, David Gower yesterday showed us all that his touch, temperament and mischievous sense of timing remain gloriously unimpaired.

Gower wants one last Australian tour with a passion no idle observer would credit. The prize was slipping away from him after a first-innings failure here against India in the third and final Test but, perversely, England's plight worked in his favour. The follow-on hurried him centre-stage again and he presided over the saving of the game, and the winning of the Cornhill series, with one of the most gratifying centuries of his career.

Properly circumspect throughout a morning which brought him only 39 runs, the assurance began to flow from Gower as the twin imposters of defeat and rejection receded into the middle distance. By tea-time, the match was safe. So, too, beyond all question, was his place in the winter tour party which the selectors will announce tomorrow week.

It had always seemed bizarre to be deciding the future of Gower on one game but this was the position in which the selectors had found themselves. Anything less than 70 or 80 yesterday would, he knew, have left them with more opportunity to omit him than include him. This was his day of judgment.

The affection in which Gower is still held, both within and on the peripheries of the game, was noisily evident as his century was celebrated by a standing, cheering crowd of 8,000. The relief which Gower himself felt was evident from the wide, unbridled grin.

"For most of the summer, I have been at a different party to the rest of our side," was how Gower described his feelings. "It is nice to join the main party." His captain, Clive Lloyd, added: "He was playing to save the match, not his place, but he proved he can bat all day and has still got the appetite to do well."

He had been helped on his way by Indian bowling which lacked penetration and by leadership which lacked an original thought. Hirwani bowled his leg spin from the Vaishali End for 59 uninterupted overs, the new ball, available in mid-morning, being ignored all day. With Azharuddin off the field with a sore heel, Shastri was standing in as captain. Perhaps they had forgotten to tell him.

When the force is with him, Gower needs no such co-operation. He did not give a change in six hours of batting; he never looked remotely in trouble so long as one discards those idiosyncratic leg-side waxes.

The way he had played on Monday evening, with team and personal issues in the balance, was astonishing. "I felt it was them or me," he



Statuesquely sublime: Gower seen in a glorious new light as he cover-drives a four off Hirwani on his way to an unbeaten 157 at the Oval

said. No one in the world could have made batting look a simpler or more graceful art. No one could have appeared less concerned by pressure. Deep down, however, Gower knew that 30 or 40 was no good to him. Yesterday morning there was a reappraisal, a period of cruising in low gear.

Not that you could sense the pressure. He strolled to the middle chatting amiably to the Indians as if digesting a good Sunday lunch with a walk in the park. Goodness knows what was going on beneath the blue helmet but, by way of concession to the occasion, his socks were more regulation grey than fluorescent blue. It was not time for frivolity.

Atherton had lost his air of permanence. On 75, he was dropped at square leg as he swept at Hirwani. At 86, a score which had taken him almost six hours, he was leg-before to Kapil Dev's second ball of the day.

England, at this point, were still behind and it was incomprehensible that India did not have a final salvo with the new ball. Morris was entitled to feel nervous and showed it against Hirwani, but he had just begun to bat with conviction when he fell to a thin leg-side edge. His head hung low as he departed. He has a week to agonise over whether he has

batted himself out of a tour place.

Gower reached his sixteenth Test century after four hours at the crease. Eight runs later, he passed Colin Cowdrey's aggregate of 7,624 Test runs. Among Englishmen, only Boycott remains ahead of him. Cowdrey scored his runs from one fewer innings than Gower and with an almost identical average. Another link between them is that Cowdrey made six tours to Australia, a figure never exceeded. Gower is about to make his fifth.

Hirwani, who had come on to bowl at 3.06pm on Monday, was given a rest at 4.30 yesterday, his powers of endurance proved but his wicket-taking reputation far from enhanced. Lamb soon fell to a juggling slip catch but it was now academic.

England had rallied resolutely after three days in their revival suddenly seemed a humourless spoof. They had completed an unbeaten summer of Test cricket for the first time since 1979, when India were also the visitors. Gower, who began that series 11 years ago with 200 not out, ended this one with something similar.

John Woodcock and Simon Barnes, page 36

FINAL OVAL TEST MATCH SCOREBOARD

India won toss

INDIA

First Innings

6s 4s 3s 2s 1s

187 23 559 435

R J Shastri c Lamb b Malcolm

187 23 559 435

Tired drive edged to first slip

187 23 559 435

N S Sahu c Russell b Fraser

187 23 559 435

Diving catch in front of first slip

187 23 559 435

S V Maniatar c Russell b Malcolm

187 23 559 435

Lunged at ball well wide of off-stump

187 23 559 435

D B Vengsarkar c and b Atherton

187 23 559 435

Return catch from full-toss

187 23 559 435

M Azharuddin c Russell b Williams

187 23 559 435

Brilliant one-handed diving catch

187 23 559 435

M Prabhakar lbw b Fraser

187 23 559 435

Played down wrong line

187 23 559 435

S R Tendulkar c Lamb b Williams

187 23 559 435

Loose drive at outswinger

187 23 559 435

Kapil Dev c Russell b Hemmings

187 23 559 435

Advanced to drive ball drifting away

187 23 559 435

IK S More not out

187 23 559 435

A Waswan b Hemmings

187 23 559 435

Bowled round legs playing across the line

187 23 559 435

N D Hirwani not out

187 23 559 435

Extras (b 7, lb 6, w 8, nb 16)

187 23 559 435

Total (5 wickets dec, 173 overs)

606

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-16 (Shastri 4 not out, 2-61 (Shastri 26 not out, 3-150 (Shastri 68 not out, 4-289 (Shastri 126 not out, 5-335 (Shastri 138 not out, 6-368 (Shastri 146 not out, 7-478 (Kapil Dev 64 not out, 8-552 (More 26 not out, 9-578 (More 34 not out, 10-5-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222-1223-1224-122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